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## EUROPEAN NEWS.

### Speech of John Bright on the Condition of Ireland.

### He Urges the Necessity of Swift and Radical Reforms.

### The London Times on the Naturalization Question.

### A Modification of Existing Laws Suggested.

The steamship *America*, which left Bremen, Feb. 1, and Southampton, Feb. 5, arrived at this port yesterday, with three days later intelligence than was at hand by the *Palmyra*.

The London *Times* says it is authorized to state that the Queen will hold a Court at Buckingham Palace on March 3, to receive the Corps Diplomatique. The Queen will also hold three Drawing-Rooms, at each of which Her Majesty will be present.

In the French Legislative Body, Dec. 4, the debate on the *Press* bill was resumed. During the progress of the discussion, M. ROUHER defended the bill, and, referring to the Emperor's letter of the 19th January, he denied that any attempt had been made to obstruct the liberal movement, and said: "The Government has honestly accepted the work intrusted to its care. A certain amount of anxiety has been shown respecting the opportuneness of the bill. We have carefully examined the question, and from that examination have come to the firm conclusion to sustain the bill energetically. We had entered into an engagement, and a strong Government should never retreat from its engagements. We do not fear the Press. We have the means to keep it within bounds." M. ROUHER did not believe in the modification of party feeling, but in its impotency. "The majority," he said, "ought, therefore, to side with the resolutions of the Government, and not allow a division in its ranks. A new generation has arisen. Four millions of electors who made the First Empire are dead. Four millions of new electors have thrown new life into the nation—they should not be stopped but guided."

The *Moniteur* of Feb. 5, in its bulletin, says:—"On the occasion of M. BENEDETTI, the French Ambassador at Berlin, presenting his credentials as the representative of France to the North German Confederation, the King of Prussia said that he was happy to behold in that step a certain pledge of friendly relations between the two Governments. He also spoke of the remembrance he should always retain of the reception he met with at Paris from the Emperor and Empress of the French."

*The Constitutionnel* publishes a letter from Bucharest, stating that three bands of armed individuals, each band 450 strong, are assembled at different points of the Danubian Principalities. They appear to be under the command of foreign leaders, and are preparing to enter Bulgaria to set fire to the Turkish villages, and renew the scenes of brigandage which were suppressed last year. The Roumain Government, having been warned of their intention, is preparing to disarm these bands, and to prevent by every means at its command an expedition which would entail upon it so heavy a responsibility.

The Florence *Nazione*, of Feb. 3, publishes a semi-official communication, positively contradicting the assertions of modifications of the September Convention, or the conclusion of a new treaty between France and Italy. The *Nazione* says: "It is not known at the present moment how or with what probability of success negociations could be undertaken on the Roman question unless upon the basis of the September Convention. After the late events the return to the state of affairs created by the Convention would be the sole policy advantageous to the country, without comprising the future. We believe that the Cabinet are unanimous in this opinion."

In the sitting of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, Feb. 1, the debate upon the bill settling the amount of compensation to be granted to the King of Hanover, the Elector of Hesse and the Grand Duke of Nassau, was had. Count von BISMARCK, urging the passage of the bill, said that the Government could not carry on public business if the bill were rejected, nor would the Liberals be able to conduct the administration under such circumstances for six months. He would, therefore, appeal to the House not unnecessarily to excite the public mind with regard to these grants in presence of the distress existing in East Prussia. Public order would become disintegrated by mixing up political questions of a different character. Herr von IWESTEN said that notwithstanding serious misgivings, he agreed to the advisability of passing the bill on account of the pressure of accomplished facts. Even a different Ministry could not advise the King to withdraw his signature from the treaties. Count von BISMARCK denied the accusation of having disregarded popular rights. Herr WAGNER severely criticised what he called the sham constitutionalism of the Government. The King ought to be grateful if the House relieved him from the obligation into which he had entered, and 25,000,000 thalers would be saved to the country. The House should not be led astray by Count von BISMARCK'S threat of resignation. Like all pretenders, King GEORGE would renounce his claims to the throne. The debate being declared closed, the House voted, by 254 to 130 votes, the proposal of the Committee to adopt the bill as proposed by the Government.

A Vienna dispatch, dated Feb. 4, says that the statement of the Red Book, referring to the Eastern question, declares that international obligations and Austria's friendly relations with the Sublime Porte, have deterred the Imperial Government from giving any support to the Candian insurrection.

The military service is reduced *de facto* in Russia from fifteen to eight years. A circular of the Minister for War requests the military authorities to grant unlimited furlough to the soldiers who have fulfilled their eight years of service, and to replace them by the whole contingent of 1867. The soldiers on unlimited furlough will form a reserve amounting to half of the effective army, and are liable to be recalled into active service at any time. That system will allow Russia to have, at a few week's notice, a fighting army of a million of men.

News from Buenos Ayres announces that the cholera had swept down the Parana from the pestiferous quarters of the allied army, and had settled in the city. Since the sailing of the French mail the mortality had increased with great rapidity; the people had taken flight, and half the population had gone to the camps. Great panic prevailed, and business was at a standstill. Funerals were in every street and sickness in every square. The coffins were carried about in furniture vans. In the public cemetery the coffins were piled up waiting for interment, and there were no laborers to dig graves. The municipality had taken no measures to allay the epidemic, and the people had held an indignation meeting, and demanded the absolute resignation of the municipal board, who, finding the people determined, had resigned *en masse*. There had been great excitement but no violence and ensued.

### THE IRISH QUESTION.

#### Speech of Mr. John Bright to his Constituents in Birmingham City.

On the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 4, Mr. JOHN BRIGHT and Mr. DIXON, the members for the borough, addressed, in accordance with their annual custom, a numerous meeting of their constituents in Birmingham. Mr. JOHN JAFFRAY presided, and briefly opened the proceedings.

Mr. JOHN BRIGHT was received with several rounds of most enthusiastic cheering from his friends and supporters, but as soon as this had subsided it was apparent that their political opponents also mustered in strong force, and it was nearly twenty minutes before the honorable gentleman was allowed to proceed with his address. The disturbers of the proceedings were eventually ejected after several sharp struggles, and the honorable gentleman proceeded to say: Gentlemen—From what has been said by our chairman, from what I have heard since I came to Birmingham, and from what I have seen in your newspapers, I am aware that there is at this moment a subject of great irritation which is greatly disturbing the feelings of your town. I did not come here for the purpose of discussing it, because to my mind it seems hardly needful to discuss it, the grievance is so great, and the irritation is so sensibly felt in every street in your town in which the newly-enfranchised, or to be enfranchised, electors are living. I propose, at a subsequent period of the evening, to speak a few sentences on that point; but if you will allow me I shall now ask your attention to another subject, which, though not so immediately pressing upon you, yet has pressed very much upon my mind, and has compelled me to discuss it to-night. From the moment when I accepted the invitation to this meeting, although I had previously intended to discuss some general topics, I felt my mind driven or drawn irresistably to that which has recently been declared by high authority to be the great question of the hour. Now, don't let any man in Birmingham imagine that he has no interest in what is called the Irish question. [Cheers.] I will undertake to discuss it in a manner that I hope will not offend the feelings of any man in this audience. It is a question which now excites great feeling, and which will excite great heartburning probably before it is settled. It is a question which will be the cause, in all probability, of the fall of Ministries, and it may be of the dissolution of Parliament. Whether we look at the present or at the future, to my mind it far transcends in importance any other question that I could discuss to-night. Perhaps many of you have read a speech that was recently delivered by a member of the Cabinet, the son of the Prime Minister, at a great banquet that was delivered to him and to others in the City of Bristol. Now, in that speech there were three things stated. If there be any man here who thinks that his opinions are utterly at variance with mine, I ask him the more to listen to what I am about to say. Lord STANLEY in that speech declared that the Irish question was the question of the hour. He spoke of the painful, the dangerous, and to us, in appearance, at least, the discreditable state of things which continues to exist in Ireland. He said: "We have a strange and perplexing problem to solve;" he spoke of the state of Ireland as a miserable state of things, and then, as if in despair, he turned to his friends around him, and he said, "If we look for a remedy, who is there that can give an intelligible answer? Ireland is the question of the hour." And then he gave them this advice: having nothing to offer as a remedy himself, he said, "Don't let us call in quacks; don't let us fly to desperate remedies because the doctors cannot find out an instant and perfect cure for a disease which is of a long standing." Well, it is a disease at least much more than 100 years old, and I think if the doctors have not already found out anything about it, or what will cure it, it may even be wiser to try a quack. [Laughter and cheers.] In that speech this Cabinet Minister spoke very vaguely on the subject of compensation to tenants for improvements, and he charged a considerable number of the tenants with wishing to become possessed of the land without paying for it, which was not a very complimentary suggestion on his part: and he said, further, which was a curious thing, considering what happened during the last session of Parliament, they would yield nothing to noise and menace; [cheers] they would do only that which was satisfactory to their consciences; [laughter] and he wound up this portion of his speech with this emphatic declaration, "We will not allow the British Empire to be pulled to pieces in virtue of any fantastic theories. Ireland and England are inseparable now and forever." Let me ask you for a moment to look at two or three matters of detail, and to see how completely this Cabinet Minister, son of the Prime Minister, is justified in the statements he has made. For two years we have had in Ireland a suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act. Well, that means this, that any man may be taken to prison by the warrant of the Lord-Lieutenant, and he may be kept there as long as the *Habeas Corpus* act is suspended, as long as the Lord-Lieutenant may think proper. I don't say at all, I never have said, that there may not arise emergencies in the most free country where it may be necessary to suspend law for the sake of the preservation of the public peace; but this is a matter of frequent recurrence in Ireland, and we have had, during the last two years, and even for a much longer period, as you all know, a condition of chronic insurrection in that part of the Kingdom. We have had more than that—not only attacks which were of the nature of open war, but we have had throughout the country, and in parts of England a conspiracy of very secret and apparently of a reckless character, and as the result of that conspiracy we have seen some violent outrages, such as this country for a very long period has been a stranger to. [Hear, hear.] We have had, as you all know, very great alarm in the chief magistrates of your towns, the mayors and the ordinary magistrates have been in some places in a state of panic. You have had troops moved from one part of the Kingdom to the other, and armed ships parrolling around the coast of Ireland, almost as if this Kingdom were in a state of enemies to which they belonged. Then this, you have had special commissions in Ireland and England trying men for the gravest offences; your police and your soldiers, and even the gallows, have been brought into an unusual and unhappy activity, and at this very meeting at Bristol the Home Secretary h mself admitted that he had become little more of late than a commissioner of Police, so much was the disturbance brought continually before him; and even the nor hern residence of the Queen at Balmoral and the southern residence of the Queen in the Isle of Wight, both these places have been, no doubt, by order of the Home-office specially guarded during the period of alarm. [Hear, hear.] And more than all this, in Ireland and in Canada, assistant to keep the peace, in Canada to resist threatened invasion from Irishmen in the United States, we are maintaining at least 50,000 armed men paid for out of the taxes of the United Kingdom. [Cries of "Shame."] What I think I might complain of is this, that the Cabinet Minister of whom I have spoken and from whom I have now to offer the people of this great Bristol banquet. All that he says is this—that he will not allow the Empire to be pulled in pieces; but I think if any man is determined to take that course he should at least be able to point out upon what principle the empire can be kept united. Another member of Parliament—not a general supporter of this Government, but sitting on the Opposition side of the House, making a speech the other day at Sheffield—declared, in the most emphatic manner that while there was breath in his body and blood in his veins he would oppose any kind of separation of the two countries. Bear in mind that the gentleman four or five years ago was the most determined supporter of the slaveholders, that he went so far as to offer himself as an envoy between the Emperor of the French and the Parliament of England with the object of bringing about the recognition as a distinct State of the slaveholding Confederacy. There was every kind of slander of the most offensive description uttered by him against the people of the Northern States, who determined that their Republic should not be pulled in pieces, and now he says as long as there is breath in his body and blood in his veins there shall be no separation between Great Britain and Ireland. [Cheers and laughter.] I need not tell you that I am not here to-night to argue that question of separation, for it is quite unnecessary; but I venture to say this—that the Cabinet Ministers who have no remedy whatsoever to offer, but merely passages of speech to deliver like this, and the partisan supporters of a Government who can speak such passages as those I have quoted, they are not true friends of union, but, in my opinion, they are the promoters of disaffection and separation. [Cheers.] I must remind them, as I will remind you, although, no doubt, my object may be misconstrued and misrepresented. I may remind you that the question of which they have spoken is not a question outside the range of discussion. There is a great precedent in our history. After the union with Scotland, 150 years ago, a proposition was submitted to Parliament for the repeal of the Union with Scotland; that proposition was rejected in full House by a majority of only two [cheers]; therefore, there is a precedent set in a high quarter if any person thinks it his duty to discuss the question of separation. [Cheers.] Besides, the Empire was powerful before the Legislative Union with Ireland. It was powerful in colonization, powerful in war, powerful in commerce; and you must bear in mind that the Parliament was a Parliament nearly, if not quite, as national as ours, and as sacred to Ireland as the Parliament of England is to England. The mode of its extinction forms one of the foulest stories in the annals of this country. Force and fraud and corruption of an unparalleled character were the means by which the extinction of the Irish Parliament was brought about. Although I have not a word to say in favor of the separation of the two countries, [cheers,] yet I will not hesitate to say this, that the Irish people never consented to the Legislative Union, and that their right to protest against it and their right to seek for restoration of their Parliament, if they think it would be advantageous to them, has not been, and cannot be, destroyed. [Cheers.] However, the question before us is this—it is a fair question—Can we so deal with Ireland as to make union peaceable and inevitable through its obvious advantages to both countries? They are in Ireland really the same people as ourselves. We all speak the same language, we read the same books—and the Irish write a great number of books which we read in England—our interests are the same, our family connexions are wonderfully intertwined, and, as is proved by the harmony which exists in different parts of the continent of Europe, there is nothing in the difference of religion between Catholics and Protestants, if men will act in a just and Christian spirit, to prevent the most perfect harmony between two countries. [Cheers.]

THE CHURCH GRIEVANCE.

Now, with regard to this question of the legislative Union, I shall make only one observation, which is this, that I shall never consent myself to any measure that would disunre legislative union till it is proved that in England statesmanship is absolutely dead, and till it is proved in Ireland that right and justice have failed to influence mankind. [Cheers.] The Minister of whom I have spoken said there were two great subjects for Parliament and controversy with regard to Ireland, viz., the Church and the land. But there questions are much more than questions of Parliament and controversy. These are questions on which may depend the duration or the decay of the Empire. These two questions are the beginning and the end of this terrible Irish difficulty. [Cheers.] Scotland is a nation, and I think, on the whole, that the Scotch are rather more reasoning than the Irish. They are very ready always to assert the virtues and the greatness of Scotland in every part of the world, but Scotland is a member of a great nation, with which she is content. Well, Ireland is also a nation; but I want to know why we can't make Ireland also content to be a portion of a greater nation, and to take her share in that greater renown which attaches to a greater Power. I believe, so much as I believe that I am here, that all this can be done. There is nothing that a Parliament in Dublin can do that the Imperial Parliament cannot do if it tries to do it: there is nothing with regard to the true interests of the people that an independent Irish representation could do which a Parliament in London cannot do; there is nothing which Ireland can do for herself, if she were a part of the American Union, which our statesmen in London, if right and just, cannot also do for Ireland. [Cheers.] Suppose we had a Parliament in Dublin that was elected by the free and equal vote of the householders of the Irish nation, does anybody believe that there would exist in that country an institution such as there is now under the name of the Protestant Established Church? [Cheers.] Let nobody suppose that I am hostile to a Protestant Church or Protestantism. I am as you know a Protestant of Protestants. [Laughter and cheers.] I can have no kind of religious sympathy with the organization, with some of the doctrines, with many of the practices of the Roman Catholic Church; and, therefore, when I am speaking of the Protestant Church I am speaking purely of a political State organization. If any man will say with such a Parliament in Dublin the Irish people would permit that political State Church to exist, he must have his ideas of Irish and Irish people, he must believe that Ireland is nothing better than a huge lunatic asylum. [Loud cheers and laughter.] Then, why should we, the people of England, be ng the most powerful section of the three kingdoms, why should our Parliament in London assist in supporting that Church against the known opinion and the thousand repeated protests of the great majority of the Irish people? [Cheers.] The Church has been maintained there for the sake of building up in time past what was considered the English interest. A supremacy party was established with the idea of preserving the union with England, and it has become in our time, more than other institutions, that which imperils that union. I believe that nobody who really can have any kind of claim for thinking on the question will say that we, the people of England, the Parliament of Great Britain, can pretend any longer to govern Ireland on the principles, and in accordance with the prejudices and the fashions of that supremacy party. [Cheers.] The case has gone far beyond argument; it has gone altogether beyond the resistance of the tone or the tinkering of the Whigs. [Cheers and laughter.] It is a question which the people of England themselves must no longer leave to peddling statesmen, but one on which they must express an opinion whenever there come an election, when we shall have the pleasure of inviting a larger number to express their opinions on public questions than in past times. They must express an overwhelming opinion in favor of common sense and common justice in the government of Ireland. I said the case has gone beyond argument. The other day I saw, I think, the latest estimate that has been made of the property of the Irish Church. It was estimated as a principal sum of not less than £13,000,000 sterling. Now, I cannot tell you how much £13,000,000 sterling is. I can write it down in figures, and, as you hear, I can speak it from my lips; but I can give no man here any accurate notion of what is meant by £13,000,000 sterling. But what is the section of the Irish people into whose hands that vast sum, with its interest every year, is given for religious purposes and training? Why, the whole Protestant population in Ireland, and, I suppose, in Ireland no more than in England—for every Protestant does not get much religious teaching, and does not go much to church, [laughter] -but in Ireland the Protestant Church population is just a little over one million, and I am not sure whether it is all over, the population of two towns like Birmingham. What would you think in Birmingham of that great city and the City of Manchester, or their population, and nobody else, having awarded to them this vast sum of £13,000,000, and the interest from it annually, under the pretence of religious teaching? And I need not tell you that the Presbyterians of the Protestants are a bit better religiously taught than either Presbyterians or Catholics. In point of fact, it is a huge political job, which ought never to have existed, and which, having existed, ought long ago to have been abolished, together with another which is somewhat akin to it. For Parliament gives the interest of more than a million of money, being £40,000, in every year out of the taxes, to the Presbyterian Church in Ireland as a bribe, that it may not say anything about the £13,000,000 which is given to the Protestant Church. Now, I have no idea of saying anything against the Presbyterians in regard to their present circumstances are not of their own creating—and still less shall I say anything against the ministers of their Church; for I doubt not there is to be found among them a fair proportion of energetic Christian men, finding themselves in adverse and unfortunate circumstances, but still probably laboring earnestly in the sphere to which they have been called. [cheers;] but of the institution, as a political institution, I will venture to say that the time of its downfall has nearly come. [cheers,] and that it is essential for the good government of Ireland, for the tranquility of that country, for the maintenance of the union with England and peace—it is essential that every trace of Protestant Church supremacy should be forever abolished. [Cheers.] When it comes to be abolished, I would do no injustice either to the ministers or the members of the Church. Of course, all life interests would be cared for and preserved, and I may not, but I should take up too much of your time, and that I feel myself unable to go through what I wished to say, I would a little elaborate a plan by which I think some justice might be done with regard to the disposition of the funds which Parliament will receive as the Established Church of Ireland is gradually despoiled of. I think if the sum of £13,000,000 sterling would no be just, and I hope some of my Nonconformist friends, who have very strong opinions on this question, and, perhaps, have not looked at it in the same light that I have, will have a little charity for me when I say I believe it would not be just to give Ireland a sum which, added to the armies and glebes, and all the titles and everything that composes those £13,000,000, into the hands of the State, and to throw the whole of the present Potestant Church of Ireland bare and naked upon the country. [Hear, hear.] I think there should be some very small—it might not be temporary—I think it ought to be clear and unquestionably ridiculed by them of some not considerable sum of that whole amount; but that with this condition—that when the matter was disposed of, and the Protestants had received whatever was appropriated to them, they would become, as the Episcopalian Church in Scotland, or the Wesleyan Church in England, a Church absolutely disconnected from the State, and altogether a voluntary institution. [cheers.] I think whatever was done in that way would also have to be followed up in other directions. [Hear, hear.] With regard to the Presbyterians of Ireland, who are receiving £40,000 a year from the State, I think it would be quite easy, perfectly just, and probably most politic to make some moderate appropriation to them out of the same fund, while the *Regium Donum* of £40,000 to ecclesiorth ought to be discontinued. I believe Parliament would also feel justified in making to the aged Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland a similar moderate or small appropriation to enable the Catholic Church in certain parishes to have a small glebe and a modest house for the minister of that Church, but in all these cases it should be distinctly understood and enacted that when that £2,000,000 or £3,000,000—for it could not make so large a sum—was thus appropriated, all those Churches would be independent and free Churches in Ireland—not in any way connected with the State, and that thenceforth no person in authority and no law of Parliament should recognize by any special favor any member of any one of these three Churches. I know perfectly well that there are ardent friends of mine in the country who will think in the wisdom of what I have said, but let me tell you and tell them that when you have a great political question to solve it is very desirable that you should, as far as possible, obtain the general consent of those upon whom your legislation is about to act. It is of no consequence to this country what becomes of the £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 of money, but it is of the highest consequence that State Church supremacy in Ireland should be abolished, and that the voluntary system should be permanently and for ever established. Now, what would be the result? Let any one of you fancy that he has been living in Ireland as a Catholic during all these years; what would be the result of such a change? Why, the whole sentiment of the people would be altered; they would feel that the past was about to be forgotten, and that there was a new and a better opening before them. They would feel that the State Established Church, which has been for 200 years the symbol of their degradation, was to be removed for ever, and I have no doubt whatever that the change would work the most wholesome, the most marked improvement in the sentiments of the Irish people toward the Imperial Parliament and Imperial connections. You have heard of the code of laws which existed in Ireland, called the Penal Laws, but I suppose very few of you could comprehend really what was intended by those laws. I do not feel able to go into them and to explain them fully to you, but I have here a list of some ten or a dozen disqualifications which they inflicted upon the Irish Catholic people, and which accounts fully for all the poverty, the degradation, and the helpless position of that people. If I were to read to you only an extract from a speech or a letter of Mr. BURKE, you would have some idea of what those laws have done. They existed from the time of WILLIAM III. to the time of the American war of Indepence; they existed nearly for 100 years, and BURKE says of them—"The declared object of these laws was to reduce the Catholic people of Ireland to a miserable populace without property, without estimation, and without education, for the Catholic parents were not allowed to educate their children." (Shame.) "The framers of this code divided the nation into two distinct bodies, one of which bodies was to possess the franchises, all the property, and all the education: the other were to be drawers of water and cutters of turf for the privileged class and community." He says, "It was a machine so well fitted for the oppression, impoverishment and degradation of the people and the debasement in them of human nature itself, as every proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man." I give you this on the authority of EDMUND BURKE, himself an Irishman, and thoroughly conversant about that on which he was writing. I recollect when O'CONNELL was in the House of Commons, that on many occasions I sat by him. I asked him on one occasion if he would write into his autograph for a lady relative of mine, who wished to preserve it. He went into the lobby, and, taking a pen, he wrote these four lines. Speaking of Ireland he says—I don't know that the lines were his own composition—

> "Within that land was many a malcontent
> He cursed the tyranny to which he bent
> That land full many a wringing deeper saw,
> Who worked his tyranny in form of law."

[Cheers.] Well, all this, which has now passed away, all this came from England was inflicted upon them by the English Parliament and Government, and by their own Parliament which was a Protestant Parliament; and therefore is it to be wondered at that there has grown up a bitter feeling of hostility, and that happy union between the two countries has been allajog impossible to exist? But all this would le changed if the measures that I would suggest—measures, in my opinion, moderate and just—were passed.—al this would be changed, and the memory of the pens laws would pass from out the minds of all this other question to which Lord STANLEY referred—the great economical question of the land.

THE LAND GRIEVANCE.

Now of the land the story is as sad as that of the Church. From the days of Queen ELIZABETH to the days of WILLIAM III. there were successive confiscations of the land in Ireland. I think an Irish nobleman who took an important part at the time of the Union he left it on record as his opinion that there was scarcely an acre of land in Ireland which had not been three times confiscated. Well, what do we find now? We find, for the most part, Protestant owners and Catholic occupiers, and we have found to a very large extent—and it has not yet disappeared—poverty and degradation of an astounding kind and magnitude prevailing among large classes of the population; and what comes of all that? Why, suspicion, of course, between the landlord and the tenant; with suspicion, hatred, with hatred, war, and with war destruction of security, destruction o industry, destruction of comfort and of wealth; and you have the state of things which you have all hard of—that there is no bond of sympathy whatsoever between the Protestant landlord on the one part and the Catholic occupier and cultivator on the other [Cheers.] You have heard about a Bill—to which Lord STANLEY refers in very vague language—for compensating tenants for improvements which, as he says, for the most part they never make. Why, of course, they will not make them unless they can have compensation assured to them. I have never been of opinion that any universal compensation is desirable, unless it were one far beyond anything that Parliament would accept, and even that I should like to recommend, would have any very large influence in tranquilizing Ireland. I believe it would do something, and be worth while to do. Another thing would be great use, though we regard it as a political question. If you were to give to the tenants of Ireland the security of the ballot at their elections, it would take away from the landlords much of the indisposition to grant leases, because they would feel that with the ballot the tenant was secure from their influences, and they have refused to give leases mainly with the object of keeping the tenants under their influence. That itself would be a great advantage, and the granting of leases would in many cases stimulate the industry of the tenant and enable him to reap its due reward. I saw the other day inons of the newspapers a letter written by an Irish gentleman, Lord FERMOY, from which I take a sort extract which appeared to me very striking from the mode in which it expresses his feeling on thismatter: "It is idle to suppose that such a state of tings as now exists in Ireland can be remedied except by adding to church removal a measure"—listen to this—"to bridge the deepening gulf"—he might have said both deepening and widening gulf—"between the owner of the soil on the one side, and the makers of the produce, which is its real value on the other." Well, then, what is then more that can be done? The real, great, vast question, and it is this—that the Irish people should by some means or other be put in a position, gradually, rapidly, if you can, of becoming the possessors and the cultivators of their own soil. [Loud cheers.] You want to create a great farmer proprietary class in Ireland; well, how are you to do it, and that is, after all, if there be any laws upon your statute book which artificially prevent the dispersion of land, all the vices of the accumulation of land are in active operation. But you have those which prevent and retard the action of all the natural forces, which would counteract them to a great extent, and cause or produce a dispersion of the land. What I want is that the natural laws should act, and that there should be large, and middle-sized, and small estates of every kind, according to the prudence and industry of men, and that there should be no law to prevent persons leaving their owners of large estates or small ones. The same want has been felt in other countries; it was felt for a hundred years in France, and it was felt in Prussia. In France the great evil was swept away by the terrible Revolution, which onust like a great volcano in the midst of Europe. In Prussia it was used for the purpose of revenue, but by agendie, gradual, and most beneficent change of its laws. Many plans have been proposed, to some of which, except under the most desperate circumstances, I should give no sanction. I am in favor—and for he sake of the great body of the people—I am in favor of a strict adherence to true economical principles, and perfect freedom of trade, and I am not for the poor [cheers] in the attempt to adjust any great and difficult question like this. Let me tell you what is done in Prussia with regard to this matter. The Prussian Government has established what are called Rent Banks, to which any tenant can go who wants to buy a farm the owner of which is willing to sell it, and the Bank will advance the necessary funds to pay for the farm, will step into the position of the landlord, and will arrange by a mode of operation perfectly easy to the tenant that in the course of a certain number of years he may pay off the purchase-money and become the absolute owner of the property. Now, in my opinion that would be an advantage in Ireland, but it is only a means a step sufficient for what the occasion demands. Gentlemen here will remember that about fifteen months ago I was received at a great banquet in Dublin, and made a speech on the subject of Ireland, and I have no doubt that to-morrow some of the papers will accuse me of saying there what I said in Dublin. I have found that true things and right things in this country require to be repeated a great many times. [Laughter.] At that banquet I made a suggestion or proposition, which was misrepresented by some, was misunderstood by many, and was more than ridiculed by many more. Now, what was it? It was a proposition that we should have a Parliamentary Commission for the purpose of acting as the Rent Banks act in Prussia—not only to help the transactions between the tenant and the landlord when they have agreed upon it, but to go about to negotiate for the purchase of large estates held by absentees, and have purchased them, the sale being voluntary on the part of the owner, they would then offer those estates in separate farms as far as was convenient or proper to the tenants who now occupy them. [Cheers.] You will recollect how all this was ridiculed. The very next day afterward a number of Irish gentlemen, some of whom had been loud in their ridicule of my suggestion, went to the Lord Lieutenant to represent to him what a great advantage it would be to Ireland, and to the shareholders of Irish railways in particular, if the Government would purchase the Irish railways, and the Lord-Lieutenant is reported to have expressed himself favorable to the whole project, and to have promised to lay it before his colleagues in the Government with such support as he was able to give it. I do not see much difference in the possibility of buying the estates of absentees and the railroads of shareholders who cannot work them to advantage, many of whom probably are absentees also, and live in Great Britain. [Cheers.] The other day I was reading a very interesting book, which will repay any one of you to read. It is written by Mr. MAGUIRE, one of the members for Cork, who has recently been to America, for the purpose of hunting up every particular he could obtain about his countrymen there. The title is "The Irish in America," and he has written largely and particularly about these questions of buying up the rights of the landowners in Canada and Prince Edward Island. In Canada there were proprietors of very large tracts of country, given to them by the Kings of France before Canada was under the occupation of England. The quarrel between the landlords and the tenants was for the most part a fight of rights. The landlords held local rights of mill and waterpower. They demanded that they should receive one-twelfth of the purchase money every time a farm happened to be sold. What did they do? The Canadian Parliament bought out the landowners by paying the sum of one million sterling for the purpose, and by an arrangement for capitalizing the purchase of certain rents by the tenant, and enforcing a compulsory sale on the part of the landowners. What was done in Prince Edward Island? Very lately—in fact, only two years ago—the Governor of Prince Edward Island at the close of his little Parliament used these words: "The measure by which the extended powers of purchasing land are granted has my hearty concurrence, and I trust, under Providence, will enable me to purchase large estates from the proprietor." What was their last act? They have purchased the estate belonging to the late Sir SAMUEL CUNARD, whose name has given its designation to the famous line of steamboats running between Liverpool and New-York. From him they bought an estate of more than 200 acres of land, for which they paid £55,000, for the express purpose of offering it on such terms that the settlers and cultivators might be made a farmer proprietary class. [Hear, hear.] Well, now, how would it work in Ireland? I obtained from the Treasury the other day the statistics of what the Government has already done in these matters, or matters very nearly like them. I find that in 1849 an act was passed to grant money to Irish landlords at 3½ per cent., and to Irish tenants at 5 per cent., they would repay both the principal and the interest in twenty-two years. In 1866 Parliament passed another act to promote the erection of farm buildings, scutch-mills for flax, and dwelling-houses for laborers and other purposes. The money is lent at 5 per cent., and will repay both principal and interest in thirty-five years; that is, in a period only four years longer than the ordinary course of leases formerly in Ireland. In 1846, for the purpose of creating harbors, the Loan Commissioners were authorized to lend money at 3½ per cent., but if it was borrowed at 4 per cent. the principal and interest would be repaid in fifty years. To show the case practically: If you find a man with a farm for which he pays forty pounds a year rent, and allow for a twenty-five years' purchase, which will come to £1,000—if you could get that farmer to agree to pay an increase of rent of only ten pounds a year in thirty-five years, he or his son may become the owner of the farm, during the period of paying the money back have absolute security, and could never be ejected as long as he paid his rent. [Cheers.] In fact, if the money is lent at the rate of the loans granted by the Harbor Commissioners, he would get his farm in twenty-five years, paying the same rent as he pays now, and during the whole of the time have absolute security of tenure, doing what he liked to the farm, as if he had paid the whole sum. What would happen then? Let me ask any man here who has a little garden, or any metal thing that he cares for, what would be do? ARTHUR YOUNG tells us that "industry will turn a barren sand into most fertile land," and so it will, for it seems to work miracles, and therefore every man who has made such a contract with the Parliamentary Commissioners would feel that his farm was his own, if he chooses to go on paying his rent. Why, he would call his big lads about him, and there would be a new start to industry—the land would become the savings-bank for the family, every hour of work would be put into it, all manure would be collected for it. He might, in all probability, from his past savings do something towards paying for it, and he could raise money for a portion of it, in all probability, from some of his friends. There can be no doubt whatever, although I have put the period at 35 years, paying 5 per cent., that with his increased industry, his desperate resolution to have the farm his own, and to have the parchment in his own possession, with the industry of his family, and with the liberality or some of his friends, the 35 years would be brought down in all probability to half 35 years, and you would have established a certain and rapid process by which a farm proprietary could be created in Ireland. Now, it is said that the absentees receive about £4,000,000 a year in rents from Ireland. I do not give it on any authority beyond that of general estimate. No doubt if the matter were once taken up by Parliament and attempted to be dealt with by the Government you would find the absentee proprietors, from their patriotism and their desire not to stand in the way of some benefit to Ireland, would be willing to sell their estates, and to enable Parliament to carry out this plan. Now, although the process by which new proprietors would be established in Ireland would be gradual, the change of sentiment would be instantaneous—the Irishman would feel that old things had passed away and that all things to him and to his children had become new. [Cheers.] They would know that it was not a phrase only, but a reality that Ireland hereafter was to be for the Irish, and there would spring up among the people a positive passion to buy their farms, and the transference from great proprietors to small farmers would be gradual but certain, and I believe also in many parts rapid. The moment any man had bought his farm what would happen to him? He would not sympathize very much with insurrection or with conspiracy. [Cheers.] In every country of the world the possessor of land is the Conservative of that country. In Russia, where the serfs have been freed, and have been put in possession of the land, there is not a man of them that would not step forward to defend the Crown and the Emperor. In the United States the conservatism of the country is to be found in what the Chancellor of the Exchequer called the terrorial democracy of the United States, and every purchaser of a farm would become instantaneously loyal to the country and loyal to the law that did him justice, [cheers,] and you would have at once the commencement of a new life, and you would have discovered and planted for a great future the germ of a regenerated nation. [Hear, hear.] But what would happen further in the House of Commons? There are 105 members in the House of Commons who that come from Ireland; they are divided, like some other people—like, I was going to say what, but I might be irreverent; there are nearly half of them on one side and half of them on the other; but the Irish members never act together, so far as I have seen, for the benefit of Ireland, and as a united body I never saw them act for the benefit of the United Kingdom. [Laughter.] If the measure which I propose were adopted, if that Church question were out of the way, and if you were to propose to diminish all the people of Ireland to the Imperial rule by enabling them to become proprietors of their own soil, you would have removed from the floor of Parliament every subject of angry contest which separates the Irish members in that House. They would be then as the Scotch members. The Scotch can unite upon many things for Scotland; they have no contest about the Church, like that in Ireland; and they do not find the soil of their own country in the hands of a proprietary alien to them in race and alien to them in religion. [Cheers.] And when you have removed from the Parliamentary floor—from what CANNING used to call the field of Parliamentary controversy—all these long-embittered questions, you would find then that Irish members could unite for Ireland, and could work harmoniously with the members for Great Britain for the general interests of the United Kingdom. [Cheers.] I shall omit any notice of minor questions with regard to Irish affairs, because I am convinced that if these two questions were settled, everything else would fall as it were into i s right place, and some useful and proper settlement could be arrived at for the advantage of all the people of that country. I want us to govern Ireland along with Ireland, by the consent, with the approbation, and with the hearty concurrence of Irishmen and of their representatives in Parliament. I want to have no longer anything that can be pointed at as a Church or a religious supremacy. [Cheers.] No longer let English class notions thwart our purpose of doing justice to a country in which the majority of the people belong to a different religion from ourselves. [Cheers.]

NATIONAL ANIMOSITIES.

But there would remain still one question on which lately much stress has been laid and something more than a joke. I am not a gentleman for whom I have the very highest respect, not only for his acquirements, but for the temper and disposition which he always brings to the consideration of any public question. I refer to Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH. There remains this question, and Americans, Irishmen, Mr. SMITH and others are of opinion that there is in Ireland a craving, a positive hunger, after the reestablishment of an Irish nation, with a separate, independent Irish Legislature. I shall not deny this, although I do not admit it. I believe that among a very large portion of the more educated classes in Ireland, whether Protestants or Catholics, there is at least a lingering hope, and with many a firm belief, that Ireland can be so governed in unity with England as to make an Irish Parliament not in any degree an advantage either to Ireland or Great Britain. [Hear, hear.] But the future will determine this. My theory is this, that if you will do that justice which Irishmen are anxious to do for themselves, there will remain of national feeling, as in Scotland, everything that is healthful and that ought to be permanent, and that that irritation and passion which is mixed up with the national feeling would be subsided actually as just laws were worked; and in all probability we should find that as justice was seen and felt in every home of the kingdom, the great majority of the people would dismiss from their minds the idea of separating from Great Britain, and that the union, which is now one of mere parchment, would become a union of interest and sentiment, and even two nations. [Loud cheers.] One other thing would happen—the American-Irish question would gradually and rapidly lose its importance. Ireland, therefore, would readily understand the change which that country had undergone. The Irish and the American press, which now so unwisely and unjustly sympathize with the cry of Ireland, would, in my opinion, also understand the change, and would withdraw their sympathy. At present they look upon insurrection and conspiracy with a feeling that there is, somehow or other, a root of bitterness, which, it it be not the justification, is at least the cause of it. If you were to make changes which I have proposed, I believe you will settle at once a great domestic question between Great Britain and Ireland, and extinguish forever a great and difficult question on the American Continent; the *Habeas Corpus* act would no longer have to be suspended; your Home Secre ary would no longer be a mere Commissioner of Police; your Queen herself, with a heart full of sympathy for the sufferings of every class of her people, [loud and prolonged cheers,] your Queen would no longer have to say that it was the opinion of her Ministers that special police and special sentinels should guard her Highland home and her home in the Isle of Wight, the prison doors which have been shut upon many men mistaken and criminal,—those prison doors might be opened, and the trials for treason-felony and conspiracy against the Crown of the United Kingdom might hereafter forever be unknown. I know I am not considered an orthodox states

## THE GOLD QUESTION.

NO. 4.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

As legal-tender notes are not intrinsically equivalent to coin, and could not be under the conditions which exist, it is impossible to infer from the tenor of the Legal-tender act that Congress intended to declare them to be equivalent. The idea could have been expressed, and had it been present it would have been expressed unequivocally. Such a declaration would be ineffectual and illusory, yet capable of being stated, and that in terms clear and unambiguous.

But a declaration to the contrary effect is reiterated upon the statute book. The Government has never failed, both in its legislation and in its practice, to point out to people and call their attention to the fact that the notes and coin are not equivalent.

"The very clause which makes the treasury notes a legal tender, recognizes the distinction. 'Shall be lawful' money, and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports, and interest on Government bonds and notes, which *shall be paid in coin.*" (12 Stat. at Large, 345, sec. 1.)

That they were not equivalent to coin, the following provision in the same section is significant.: "And such United States notes shall be received *the same as coin at their par value* in payment for any loans that may be hereafter sold or negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury."

"By the act of March 17, 1862, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to *purchase coin* with any of the bonds or notes of the United States, authorized by law, *at such rates and upon such terms* as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest." (12 Stat. at Large, 345.)

The act of July 11, 1862, (12 Stat. at Large, 532,) authorized the further issue of legal-tender notes, but this issue, unlike the first, instead of being convertible into bonds "at their par value," is convertible as follows: "And the Secretary of the Treasury may exchange for such notes *on such terms as he shall think most beneficial to the public interest*, any bonds of the United States, &c., redeemable after five and payable in twenty years."

The language quoted refers unmistakably to legal-tender notes as a currency unstable and unequal in value to coin.

The act of March 3, 1863, 12 Stat. at Large, 710, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow $900,000,000 on ten-forty bonds, so called, payable *in coin*, bearing interest payable *in coin*, and to dispose of these bonds at any time, *upon such terms as he may deem most advisable for lawful money of the United States.*

By the second section of the same act he was authorized to issue Treasury notes, and it was provided that "the interest on the said Treasury notes, and on certificates of indebtedness and deposit *hereafter issued*, shall be paid in *lawful money*."

"And the said Treasury notes may be made a legal tender to the same extent as United States notes, *or their face value, excluding interest.*"

The act of March 3, 1864, (13 Stat. at Large 13,) authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow $200,000,000 (in lieu of so much of the last mentioned loan) on five-forty bonds, payable *in coin*, bearing interest *in coin*, and to dispose of them on such terms as he may deem most advisable for *lawful money* of the United States.

On the 17th of June, 1864, Congress passed a law declaring that it should thereafter "be unlawful to make any loan of money not in coin, to be repaid in coin; or to make any loan of coin to be repaid in money, or currency other than coin." (13 Stat. at Large, p. 132.)

The act of June 30, 1864, (13 Stat. at Large, p. 218,) authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow $400,000,000, and to issue therefor bonds, payable at any period not more than forty years from date, bearing an annual interest not exceeding six per centum, payable semi-annually *in coin*, and to dispose of them on such terms as he may deem most advisable for *lawful money* of the United States, or at his discretion for Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, &c., issued under any act of Congress.

The second section authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $200,000,000 in Treasury notes, payable at any time not exceeding three years from date, bearing interest, payable in *lawful money* at maturity, and to dispose of them "on the best terms that can be obtained for lawful money," and provided further, that they "shall be a legal tender to the same extent as United States notes, *for their face value*, excluding interest, and may be paid to any creditor of the United States at their *face value*, excluding interest, or to any creditor willing to receive them at par, including interest."

The act of Jan. 18, 1865, (13 Stat. at Large, 425,) authorizes the issue of Treasury notes (Seven-thirties) in lieu of bonds authorised by the last mentioned act, and the disposrl of them for *lawful money*, &c.

The act of March 3, 1865, (13 Stat. at Large, 468,) authorized the issue of $600,000,000 in Five-forty bonds or Treasury notes, "and the principal or interest, or both, may be made payable *in coin or other lawful money*; provided that the rate of interest on any such bonds or Treasury notes, *when payable in coin*, shall not exceed six per centum per annum; and when not payable in coin shall not exceed seven and three-tenths per centum per annum."

The second section of the act authorized the disposal of them for coin or for other lawful money of the United States, or for any Treasury notes, &c., or other representatives of value which have been or may be issued under any act of Congress.

The third and fourth sections of the act of March 10, 1866, provided that all persons making certain internal revenue returns shall declare whether the several rates and amounts therein contained are stated according to their values in legal-tender currency, and that whenever the rates and amounts shall be stated in coined money, "it shall be the duty of each Assessor receiving the same to reduce such rates and amounts to their equivalent in legal-tender currency, according to the value of such coined money in such currency at the time when and place where said lists or returns are receivable, and *which value the said Assessor shall determine.*" (14 Stat. at Large, 5.) *Ibid.*, p. 147.

The twelfth section of the act of March 3, 1865, provides that in all proceedings in any court for the recovery of duties upon imports, the judgment "shall be payable in the coin by law receivable for duties," and the execution shall require the Marshall to satisfy the same in coin, and in case of a levy and sale "the Marshall shall refuse payment from any purchaser at such sale in any other money than that specified in the execution." (13 Stat. at Large, 494.)

Turning our attention from the acts of legislation to the dealings of the Government, we find the same distinction constantly recognized—the Government purchases com at market rates, in treasury notes, and demands coin, and accepts of coin only for duties. The Government, in time past, has borrowed in New-York, for short times, large amounts of its notes at *five per cent. interest*, not made payable in coin, and at the same office, very large amounts of coin at *four per cent. interest*, payable *in coin*, and has issued its obligations accordingly. Does that practice rest on no substantial difference? The Government has also been in the habit of issuing checks at New-York, and giving obligations for *coin debts* payable in coin as distinguished from legal tender notes. And where sales of merchandise have been made for coin, the Government demands as the tax on such sales (¼ per cent.,) not one-eighth per cent. on the sale price in coin, but one-eighth per cent. on the amount of Legal-tender money of which such sale price in coin is the equivalent. Among the questions which the Assessors of United States taxes are required, by the instructions from the Treasury Department to ask, is this: 'Is your report made on the basis of gold?' Suppose a man owning an amount of stock were to elect to take his dividends in *gold* at market value, and claim to be taxed on his income only the amount of gold, would the Assessor allow the claim? Since 1834, when parties have had their goods invoiced at their value in gold coinage prior to that date, the Government has seized and forfeited the goods for under valuation."

The Government brought into market a large quantity of cotton which had been seized in Southern ports, and it was exposed for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, *for gold.*

I adduce the foregoing citations from the acts of Congress and the dealings of the Government in the different kinds of money as proof indisputable that there is no warrant for the assumption that notes are equivalent to coin, or that gold contracts are declared invalid by any law.

The belief that they are invalid has been very widely disseminated, but not so widely as the belief in witchcraft or the immobility of the earth. Equally with those delusions is it unfounded in reason. Within a week, nevertheless, a Senator and a member of Congress have proposed bills to legalize gold contracts.

The courts recognize the difference in value between coin and legal tender notes, and must of necessity do so.

If an action is brought for the value of a bushel of wheat, although a witness should prove its value in coin, the court would reduce the valuation in coin to the cheaper currency, and render judgment in form in the cheaper currency for the actual value of the wheat.

A few examples cited by the Hon. HENRY R. SELDEN, show the indispensable necessity of the rule:

"A merchant gives his clerk $1,000, in gold, to pay duties. Instead of paying the duties, the clerk sells the gold for $2,000 in treasury notes, brings back $1,000 of these to the merchant and keeps the balance. Or, suppose he keeps the $1,000 in gold and allows himself to be sued for it. In the one case he has cancelled his liability, (he received $1,000, and has returned $1,000,) in the other he has only taken $1,000, and is consequently liable only to a judgment of $1,000, which he can immediately cancel through the instrumentality of *one half the gold he took.*

A gives $1,000 in coin to a common carrier for transportation, and he appropriates it to his own use. A can recover only $1,000 damages, which the carrier will cancel with one half the coin delivered to him.

Suppose ADAMS & Co. should appropriate to their own use the next shipment of coin sent to pay interest on Government bonds, and deliver instead an equal amount of legal-tender notes. The notes and the coin, 'being of *equal value in law*,' the Government is, of course, *in point of law saved harmless!*

Every banker with whom the merchant has deposited coin, in preparation for paying duties on the cargo of his expected ship, can return it in paper, and the merchant sustains *no legal injury!*

Every broker who collects Government coupons in gold can pay the amount in greenbacks to the owners of the coupons, and it must be regarded as "a fair business transacti n."

Every Sheriff who levies upon a quantity of gold coin can resound for the nominal amount in legal-tender notes and pocket the premium on the gold.

Every executor and every receiver into whose hands gold may come can do the same.

Does not the gross injustice to which the doctrine that the law does not allow the recognition of any difference in value between gold dollars and paper dollars on contracts fairly show conclusively that the doctrine cannot be sound?

It may be said that some of the examples present cases of tort and not of contract; but this is immaterial. The measure of damages in an action of tort for the wrongful conversion of property (excluding cases where exemplary damages would be allowable) would be exactly the same ordinarily as the action for the failure to deliver the same property in pursuance of a contract, where the price had been previously paid.

The foregoing considerations seem to establish conclusively not only the proposition that courts of justice always recognize the difference in the market values of different kinds of currency, where such difference of value to any considerable extent exists, but also that it is not possible to administer justice without such recognition.

It cannot be inferred from the use in the act, of the particular term 'debt,' that it an obligation to pay coin be a 'debt,' Congress intended a note or paper and coin equivalent. The idea of debt is older than money. Paper money, by the operation of the act, may be tendered to satisfy a debt of $100, simply and as well a debt of wheat, coal or gold coin. A debt of one hundred measures of oil may be satisfied by legal-tender notes; but before the notes can perform the office of a tender, the amount of the debt must be ascertained and converted into money. One may owe $1,000 in gold, and the notes are equally efficien as a tender. The idea of the value of paper money is not necessarily involved in the idea of its *capability of being used* as a tender or instrument of satisfaction. The object in making notes a legal-tender was to give them the additional utility which would result from their being current in market; but it by no means follows that, by their becoming an efficient insrument of payment, they became equal in value to gold. In this connection Mr. SELDEN says: 'We do not deny that Treasury notes are a lawful tender for all debts, whether they arise out of engagements to deliver coin or to deliver cotton, or out of any other engagements or liabilities of any kind; but the question—What is the amount of the debt, and when and how is such amount definitely ascertained, so as to become liable to be canceled by a tender or compulsory payment? must be determined before such payment or tender can be effectually made.'"

Stipulating for payment in coin, does not impair the efficiency of notes as a tender, nor will contracts in this form be universally made to the exclusion of currency contracts. It has been stated by some that by the discrimination parties seek to nullify an act of Congress—that Congress has declared that these notes shall be a tender, and by a stroke of the pen it is attempted to produce an effect which is directly opposed to what Congress proposes. Look at the matter for a moment. How far does the discrimination impair the efficiency of these notes as a tender? I sell a house to-day? Does it make any difference to me what the medium of payment is, whether gold or Treasury notes? Does it make any difference to the laborer who receives the wages by which he and his family are supported, whether he is paid in gold or Treasury notes? It does make a difference to every one who is entering into an obligation which is to mature at a distant period, and it is for the interest of both the parties to such a contract that the medium of payment should be the most fixed and stable known to the law. In making those contracts men have *always* sought to make them as stable as possible. In agricultural districts leases have often been made in which the rent has been payable in so many bushels of merchantable wheat. The motive of securing stability will operate with men to the end of time, no matter what shall be the decision of the courts upon this question.

But it is said that a recognition of this distinction will impair the credit of the Government. What is the credit of the Government? It is not like individual credit, and cannot be injuriously affected by the same causes. It depends upon the resources of the people. Governments impose taxes wherewith to pay their debts. Does it make any difference to the taxpayer in what medium he pays it? If currency is depreciated, he pays a larger amount, computed in the depreciated currency, but not larger in reality.

How rarely do we hear of an insolvent government? It is because the government is financially the people. Its ability to pay depends on the people: upon their wealth, the results of their daily production, their traffic, their intelligence, and upon their sense of justice; and so long as the men of the country are determined that the credit of the government shall be upheld, what difference can it make whether there is one or two recognized kinds of currency.

The last position to which I wish to refer, is the argument which rests upon the idea that by the recognition of the difference in value between the two kinds of currency, an injurious impression may be made upon the public mind, that the recognition of this distinction may injure the credit of the Government, by producing a sort of panic born of falsehood, which will result in actual injury. I do not believe that there exists in the community any want of discrimination upon this subject. There is no popular ignorance, which by being alarmed at the recognition of the fact might become injurious. If there be an error widespread and dangerous it is to the courts we look to dispel and not to foster it. Shall the Judiciary become an apostle of error? In questions of difficulty, and when besieged by doubts, it is to the courts we turn for the elucidation of truth—their highest function. They do not sit merely to put in operation the ordinary machinery for the execution of justice, but lifted above the influences which vex our thoughts, to set at nought the fallacies which entangle us, and express in human language, in their judgments, so much of the higher attribute of wisdom as is comprehended within the limits of the "perfection of human reason." At the end of no long period it will be a matter of general comment and astonishment that these questions should ever have been misunderstood by the courts. The causes which are now at work are so potent that they will be irresistibly led to recognize the truth.

In the examination of this important question the purpose has been to establish beyond all controversy the proposition that the two values were not declared by the Government to be, and were not, in fact, equivalent. This is the logical basis on which rests the argument in favor of the efficiency of gold contracts.

If our position is incontrovertible, it follows that gold checks, gold notes and railway securities payable in coin, have a higher value than mere currency contracts, and that merchandise may be sold for its equivalent in coin.

In conclusion permit me to quote the language of the Hon. MARTIN GROVER:

*"It is a legal fiction, contrary to a universally known truth, that paper made lawful tender by Congress is of equal value with gold coin in the payment of debts.* There may have been debtors of that stern integrity who, having received the consideration upon a gold basis, have felt it their duty to pay the debt in something of equivalent value; but I feel sure that there never was one fool enough to act upon the belief, when gold was at a premium, that gold was of no more value than paper to pay debts, and for that reason to pay his debts in coin."

I regard the conscience as anything but good that will permit its possessor to borrow gold coin and contract to repay in similar coin and then attempt to discharge the obligation with the same nominal amount of lawful tender notes, worth less than half as much as the coin. *Should the Government attempt to pay in depreciated paper, debts agreed to be paid in coin, every right-thinking man would pronounce its conduct infamous. And courts of justice pronounce similar conduct of individuals as agreeable to equity and good conscience!* I cannot so regard it. This is the most important commercial question considered in the courts of this State, except that of the constitutional power of Congress to make paper a lawful tender in the payment of debts. The effect of settling the law so that parties can by contract protect themselves from the fluctuating intrinsic value of Government paper can scarcely be appreciated. I regard it fortunate that the question is to be decided in a time of peace, when it can be calmly considered, uninfluenced by any fear that a decision either way may be disastrous to the Government." J. J. T.

FEB. 12, 1868.

### International or Universal Coinage.

FELTHAM, Middlesex, (England,) Monday, Jan. 27, 1868.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Reading in your journal of the 10th inst. an interesting notice of Mr. RUGGLES' report on international, or (as I prefer to call it) universal coinage. I hope you will think the following remarks worthy of the attention of your enlightened readers:

All persons who have attended to currency questions in England remember how Lord Overstone, (JONES LLOYD that was,) in an examination before a committee of the House of Commons, happily epitomized a universal practice by calling gold and silver "natural money." For the purposes of money both are equally useful, although as wealth is increased, the former occasionally supersedes the latter, especially in the settlement of transactions between individuals living far apart, whether under different Governments or not. But both metals are almost everywhere in use as money, and neither can be dispensed with. Thus natural money is universal money, and the only practical problem is how, under one denomination for each metal, to make this natural money common to all the intercommunning people of civilized society.

Everywhere and at all times the ultimate test of the value of coins, whatever their name or supposed worth, is the actual quantity, determined by weight, of the precious metals in them. In the article which induces me to address you, frequent reference is made to weight as the basis of value in coins. Why, then, should not the precious metals be everywhere and at all times coined into convenient pieces exclusively by weight? Their fineness, as determined by the assayer, is an unalterable, indivisible quality.

In former times the coinage of Europe, following the natural course, was settled by weight and divided into alignot parts. The pound of silver was in England and in France the basis of all coinage. In Spain the ounce of gold, (the doubloon,) and the ounce of silver, (the dollar,) were adopted. In all cases weight was originally the test of value in coins, and the falsification or depreciation of them by successive and various governments, consisted in the main of reducing the quantity by weight of the precious metals in them, and still retaining the old name: livre, pound, which represented a far different weight.

To have a universal coinage in common use we ought, then, to go back to the old and natural plan of coining the precious metals by weight into ounces, quarters and eighths of ounces for gold—the latter coin being almost equivalent to our half sovereign—and into ounces, half and quarter ounces for silver. Thus a coinage would everywhere be established on one and the same basis. Rejecting all interference with it by any and every Government, except to certify the actual weight and fineness of the coin in use, we should have a universal coinage easily understood and common to all the different peoples of the world, thus making it impracticable for any one Government to repeat the old trick of playing fast and loose with the measure of value, by which more misery has been inflicted on society than by "pestilence and famine."

A standard of value need not and cannot be had. The relative value of the coins of different metals would be hereafter, as it is now, determined by the bullion market. If higgling be sufficient to settle the value of bread and beef it may certainly be trusted to settle the relative value of coins, the only use of which is to help us buy our bread and beef.

Society should be grateful to you, to Mr. RUGGLES and the International Monetary Conference for drawing attention to this subject, which, like division of labor, is a growth of natural society, to which all political regulations must in the end conform. Your obedient servant,

THOMAS HODGSKIN.

### The Japanese Students in this Country.

*From the Philadelphia North American, Feb. 13.*

We have on one or two occasions quoted from the letters of young Japanese who are studying in American schools. They are located at New-Brunswick, Amherst and Monson, Mass., and in one or two other places, besides those who are improving the opportunities afforded at San Francisco. ISE NUGAMAULA, writing from the former place on Monday, says:

"We are all very well and studing quite hard. We have had three more Japanese friends. One of friends came over last August. These three young men came from Yedo, and arrived to Boston. But there are not very well for studing. So moved to here last three weeks ago. Now here are altogether. We are preparing to enter college this June. So we have many lesson beside we began Latin. We are very busy this term. Next vacation we shall try to go visit you in Philadelphia. Present our best, kind regard to your all families."

We understand from other sources that the Japanese in all of the schools excel in the exact sciences, and that they manifest a great taste for machinery—matters that will be important when, in a short time, these students become teachers and governors among their countrymen.

## THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

### Another Letter from Lord Hobart.

*To the Editor of the London Times.*

SIR—The exultation of "Historicus" under the erroneous impression that he has convicted me of unfounded statements is not easy to reconcile with the nature of the statements to which he refers. I stated parenthetically, and as a consideration upon which I was not disposed to dwell, that the Royal proclamation of 1861 was issued before the British Government was "informed of the blokade." This statement I believe to have been strictly and literally true. Lord RUSSELL was indeed informed of the proclamation of the blockade by Lord LYONS in a dispatch dated April 27, 1861, and which was received on the 10th of May (i. e. some few days before the issue of the Royal proclamation), but at the date of the issue of that proclamation he had not received any official information that the blokade was actually in force, nor does it appear that he was in possession of information of any kind whatever to that effect. My statement was, therefore, strictly in accordance with the facts in replying, also, to "Historicus," I happened to spell of "the fact," as one of which it might be well to remind him, that the Royal Proclamation was issued before the British Government was informed of the actual proclamation of the blockade, and before it had any communication with the Government of the United States respecting the character of that proceeding." And I beg to inform "Historicus" that this statement was so strictly and literally true, if the word "informed" be taken to mean (as it naturally would be under the circumstances of the case) officially informed, and the word "Proclamation" to mean not the first Proclamation, which was incomplete in its scope, but the whole Presidential authority under which a blockade was instituted of the ports of the seceding States. For the second Proclamation, announcing the forthcoming blockade of the ports of North Carolina and Virginia, was not inclosed in the dispatch of Lord LYONS transmitting a copy of the first Proclamation, and it is spoken of by Lord LYONS not as having been issued, but only as having been signed on that day. But I will suppose that "Historicus" had succeeded in showing that my second statement of the matter was not, in a mere literal point of view, correct. I say, then, that virtually it was so. The meaning of that statement was (as "Historicus" must know) that the British Government had not only conceded belligerent privileges to the insurgents, and so conferred upon them immense advantages, but that it had done so with such precipitation as to issue its proclamation before it was officially informed of the President's Proclamation of blockade. Was I not virtually, and for all the purposes of the argument, correct in that statement? Hear Lord RUSSELL himself in his letter to Mr. ADAMS of the 30th August, 1865:

"On the 6th of May I stated in the House of Commons its intention of the Government, formed after due deliberation, to recognize the Southern States as belligerents. On the 13th of May I received a dispatch from Lord LYONS making the following announcement: 'I have the honor to inclose * * * copy of a Proclamation of the President of the United States, declaring that Southern privateers will be treated as pirates, and announcing a blockade of the Southern ports.'"

That is to say, not only before he had received information of the actual establishment of the blockade, but before he had received official information of the issue of the Presidential proclamation, the British Minister, in his place in Parliament, proclaimed to England and to the world that the British Government admitted the "belligerent" character of the South, and were about immediately to recognize it by a formal act. I say, then, that this statement of mine was, substantially and for the purposes of the argument, entirely correct. I have already shown that it was, in one by no means unreasonable interpretation of the words, strictly and literally so. "Historicus" appears to think that the Government was justified in not even waiting for regular official information on the subject, and in announcing to the world, in information from whatever source derived, a fact of such vital bearing upon the interests of a friendly nation as that the British Government viewed the Southern States as "belligerents." I can only say that such is not my idea of international duty.

"Historicus" does not attempt to indulge the most impotent part of my statement, that the Royal proclamation was issued before the British Government had received any communication from the Government of the United States as to its precise character; from which statement it follows that the language cited by "Historicus" in a former letter as of such immense import, and used by Mr. SEWARD to Lord LYONS, about "public law" and "belligerents," afforded at all events, no excuse for the British premature proclamation. Since more than I should recently, and have never condemned, that proclamation. I have merely attempted to prove that which I should have thought self-evident—that the objections to it taken by the United States are far from being without foundation.

There are some further observations in your correspondent's letter to which it is necessary that I should reply. And, first, I would observe that he appears to forget, in the pleasant consciousness of having demonstrated what the very length of the published correspondence on this subject would seem almost sufficient to preserve, viz., the assertion that there is absolutely nothing to be found favorable to my view given by the United States of our recognition of belligerency, that he has taken ground which the British Government has not ventured to occupy, and that even if he were right, the British Government, not having taken this ground hitherto, would be debarred from it now. This is the national dignity, not the absolute and indubitable conclusiveness of the case, on which they have broken off the negotiations; and the elaborate reasoning of "Historicus" on that subject has, therefore, no practical interest for them.

There is one admission which I may freely make. "Historicus" has convinced me that the inadvertent and unintended use of the term "belligerent" in my practice" would have been better avoided; the more so as any approach to personal recrimination on a question of such deep and vital importance seems very like an insult to both countries. My meaning was that to hold up certain extracts from Mr. SEWARD's dispatches, as by universal Courts, produces "evident" knowledge of its contents, and concludes beyond all possibility of question that we were right in the instant and publicly announced recognition of the South as belligerent, was a mode of reasoning that could scarcely be considered fair. The proposition which "Historicus" had to prove was that our Government absolutely overturned, by

er the whole of the rent, and was afterward found in possession of a still in that place, that was evidence from which they might infer that he was carrying on the trade of a distiller.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to the mercy of the Court.

For the United States, Mr. Bell; for the defendant, Mr. Dittenhoeffer.

FRAUDULENT REVENUE STAMPS.

*The United States vs. Oscar Hoym.*—The accused in this case was indicted for affixing fraudulent revenue stamps to boxes of cigars sold by him. The law required that the boxes should be inspected and stamped with the name of the Inspector and his district, and the date of the inspection. It appeared that in May, 1867, the defendant sold to a cigar dealer in the Bowery, 15,000 cigars, which were afterward seized on the ground that the stamps were fraudulent. Hoym, though admitting that the cigars had belonged to and been sold by him, did not appear to contest the suit brought to forfeit the cigars. The boxes were all stamped, but the name of the Inspector was illegible and the date of the inspection was Jan. 15, 1867, while experts swore that the cigars were freshly made, probably not more than ten or fifteen days old. A witness was also called for the Government, who testified that in March previous he was in Hoym's employ, and worked at No. 81 Suffolk-street, in packing cigars, and that he affixed similar stamps to the boxes at Hoym's direction, and that Hoym also affixed some. The defence called four witnesses who testified that No. 81 Suffolk-street was Hoym's residence, and that he had done no business there whatever, while the Government on the other hand proved that he had taken out a license as a tobacco manufacturer at that place and had given the usual bond, which had been forfeited. The case went to the jury on the question of fact, and they found the accused guilty.

For the United States, Mr. Bell; for defendant, Mr. Clarkson.

SELLING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

*The United States vs. William Spike.*—The accused in this case was charged with selling $200 in counterfeit fifty-cent stamps to one S. Morrow, Jr. Morrow's testimony showed that he was connected with the office of United States Commissioner Whitehead in Newark, and being desirous of doing a little something in the detective business, he came over to New-York and sought an introduction to Spike. He led the conversation to the subject of counterfeit money, and finally said he wanted some, whereupon Spike offered to sell him some, and produced this package, which Morrow bought for $30. There was no evidence for the defence, and the jury found the prisoner guilty.

For the United States, Mr. Bell; for defendant, Mr. Waite.

FALSE INTERNAL REVENUE RETURNS.

*The United States vs. Solomon Cohn.*—The accused was put on trial charged with having made a false return of sales of cigars by him in August, 1866, under the law as it then stood. His return was of 50,000 for the month at $12 a thousand. The Government proved by entries in his books, which they had seized; that he sold to one man more than 150,000, and that none of his sales were for less than $20 a thousand. Parties who had bought of him were also called, and testified to the same rate of sales, and produced his bills. It was further proved that Cohn had had a quarrel with his wife, and that he had said that he did not dare to leave his books at home for fear his wife would get them. The defence claimed that it was not necessary under the law to include in the return sales of cigars bought by Cohn, but only sales of such as he manufactured. They did not, however, prove that these were sales of cigars that he had bought, and the Judge held that returns of such sales must be made as the law then stood.

The jury found a verdict of guilty.

For the United States, Mr. Phelps and Mr. Bell; for defendant, Mr. Sedgwick.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

*Before Judge Blatchford and a Jury.*

REVENUE FORFEITURES.

*The United States vs. Eighteen bales of blankets and eight bales of blankets.*—This was a case brought to forfeit the goods for alleged under-valuation. The goods were manufactured at Piermont, near Paris, by T. A. Sollber, and by him shipped to this country, one invoice in December, 1861, and one in January, 1862. He stated the value in the invoices at eleven francs a pair. On appraisal at the Custom-house their value was raised to fifteen francs a pair. A reappraisement was demanded, and the reappraisers valued them at sixteen francs. Thereupon the goods were seized as forfeited for the under-valuation.

The claimant gave testimony by witnesses examined on commission, that the goods though shipped in December and January, were actually manufactured by him in September previous, and that the invoice stated their value correctly at that time, while the appraisers had taken their value at the time of shipment.

The Court held that under the act of 1823, section 8, the market value at the time of manufacture was the proper value to be stated by the manufacturer in his invoice, instead of the value at the time of shipment. The Government witnesses were recalled and testified that the value was higher than 11 francs even at the time of manufacture, the price of blankets having risen very much after the battle of Bull Run and the indications of a long war in this country. The question of fact as to the value at that time was left to the jury, and they found a verdict for the claimant.

For the United States, Mr. Allen; for claimant, Mr. Choate.

*The United States vs. A Quantity of Distilled Spirits, &c., found at No. 371 East Ninth-street.*—This was an action to forfeit a rectifying establishment. When this action was commenced the place was bonded, but was afterward seized again, charged with another offence, and was forfeited in that case some days since. The ground of seizure in this case was the finding twelve barrels of whisky in it without any brand, and sixteen others empty, but having the brand of a general inspector upon them. A brand corresponding with it was also found on the premises. The defendant gave no evidence and a verdict was rendered in favor of the Government. For the United States, Mr. Courtney and Mr. Rollins; for claimant, Mr. Birdsall.

*The United States vs. A Quantity of Distilled Spirits, &c., at the Distillery of Benjamin Derick, in Forty-eighth-street.*—This was an action to forfeit a distillery and on two grounds, viz.: that the notice given on making the application was false in not stating correctly the names of the owners and the kind and capacity of the utensils, and that the distillery was improperly constructed in having but one receiving cistern.

The Court ordered a verdict of forfeiture on the latter ground.

*The United States vs. A Still, &c., at No. 122 Clinton-place.*—In this case a still had been found running in the rear of a grocery store, and by direction of the Court a verdict of forfeiture against the property was rendered.

*The United States vs. A Quantity of Distilled Spirits, &c. Seized at Fifty-fourth-street, near First-avenue.*—This was an action to forfeit a distillery owned by Finlay, the Secretary of the Liquor Dealers' Association, on a charge of removing some 700 or 800 barrels, within ten days, more than they had paid tax on.

The complainant allowed the case to go by default, and the property was forfeited.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY—SPECIFICATIONS OF OPPOSITION—REFERENCE.

*In the matter of Alfred Beardsley, a Bankrupt.*—BLATCHFORD, J.—The first, second, fourth, sixth and seventh specifications filed as grounds of opposition to the discharge of the bankrupt in this case are altogether too vague and general to be triable.

The first is that the bankrupt has falsely set forth in his petition and schedules that he had no property. It ought to specify what property he had. The second is that he had property rights and choses in action at the time of filing his petition. It should specify the property. The fourth is that he has concealed and covered up his property for the purpose of defrauding his creditors existing at the time of filing his petition. Unless it means all his property it should specify what property; and if it means all his property, the time, place, manner and circumstances of the concealing and covering up should be specified. The sixth is that he has not set forth all his property in the schedules filed with his petition, and that the schedules are false in that particular, and that he had divers kinds of personal property besides that at the place named in the third and fifth specifications. This is too general. It should specify what the omitted property was. The seventh is that he has omitted to set forth all the debts owing by him in the schedules filed with his petition. It should specify the debts omitted. The first, second, sixth and seventh are all of them open to the further objection that they do not allege that the omissions referred to in them were willful, fraudulent or negligent. This is necessary under section 29 of the act. The eighth is that the bankrupt omitted to set forth a debt owing by him to Hervey G. Law of about $2,000, resting in account, and which was not outlawed. This specification is bad for the reason that it does not aver that the omission was willful, fraudulent or negligent. The third is that "said Beardsley had an interest in the property in and the business conducted at the saloon at —— Liberty-street, City of New-York, at the time of making and filing said petition, of the value of $3,000, and the said business was and is carried on for his sole benefit." The fifth is that "the business of said saloon is pretended to be conducted in the name of one Pope, but really for the benefit of said Beardsley, with intent to defraud said creditors"—that is, creditors existing at the time of filing his petition. Although the third, standing by itself, might be open to the objection that it does not aver any willful, fraudulent or negligent omission by the bankrupt in respect to the property referred, yet I think the third and fifth, taken in connection with each other, and with the petition and schedules, present triable matters. The third must be read in connection with the fifth, and the omissions and acts referred to in them must be regarded as being averred to have been made and done with intent to defraud creditors existing at the time of filing the petition, and therefore fraudulently within the provisions of section 29. A reference is ordered to Register Allen, the Register who has had charge of the case, in case either party desires to take any testimony in addition to what has already been taken, to take such testimony in respect solely to the matters set forth in the third and fifth specifications, and report it to the Court. On the coming in of this report the case can be brought on for hearing before the Court.

S. F. Higgins for the creditor; Edwin James for the bankrupt.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Feb. 24.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

*Held by Ingraham, J.*

Oyer and Terminer will be in session. No civil calendar.

*Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1102 | Bostwick vs. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. | 1192 | Osgood et al., rec'rs, vs. Neptune Steamship Co. |
| 1112 | Hughes vs. Rerne. | 1194 | Burnett et al. vs. Fiske et al. |
| 1170 | Field vs. Sutliff et al. | 1196 | Prentiss vs. Field et al. |
| 1180 | Fernald vs. Cheesbrough. | 1198 | Gilmann vs. Leeus. |
| 1183 | Osgood et al., receiver, vs. Lyman. | 1200 | Banks vs. Conover et al. |
| 1184 | Peet et al. vs. Tilt et al. | 1202 | Bauendahl et al. vs. Clark et al. |
| 1186 | Hopkins vs. Hadley et al. | 1206 | Willard vs. Crawford. |
| 1188 | Gibbons vs. Curtis et al. | 1208 | Marshall vs. Wakeman et al. |
| 1190 | Ryan, adm'r, vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co. | 1210 | Watson et al. vs. King |
| | | 1212 | Evens vs. Auffmord et al. |
| | | 1216 | Gillman vs. Phillips. |

*Part III.—Held by Bogeboom, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.*

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 413 | Dyer vs. Otis et al. | 608 | Tyson et al. vs. Moore et al. |
| 179 | Monroe vs. Hudson R. R. Co. | 883 | Gould vs. Leiddon et al. |
| 717 | Cohen et al. vs. McGay. | 1081½ | Matthews vs. Hoffy. |
| 961 | Levy vs. Reichman. | 900 | Monahan vs. Hicks et al. |
| 479 | Merrick et al. vs. Haley et al. | 410 | Sturgis et al. vs. Roberts. |
| 499 | Hale vs. Holladay. | 1062½ | Bradley vs. Somerindyke et al. |
| 134 | Sharkey vs. Franklin. | 493 | Tucker et al. vs West U. Tel. Co. |
| 876 | Mints vs. Thirsen. | 780 | Mackewen vs. Finigan. |
| 284 | Webster vs. Rackett et al. | 258 | Howard vs. Wright. |
| 140 | Hurlbut vs. Wright et al. | | |
| 663 | Grund et al. vs. Pendergast et al. | | |

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

*Demurrers.*

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 48 | Williams vs. Trull. | 36 | Fisher et al vs. Fowler, impl'd, &c. |
| 17 | Fisher et al. vs. King et al. | 33 | Pullman vs. Mayor, &c. of New-York. |

*Issues of Law and Fact.*

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 97 | Imp. and Trad. Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. Arnold et al. | 127 | Thompson vs. Bogert et al. |
| 99 | Wav. Nat. Bank vs. Halsey et al. | 128 | Monheimer vs. Iseff et al. |
| 100 | Miller, &c., vs. Same. | 130 | Keeler et al. vs. Keeler. |
| 122 | Sprague vs. Meyer et al | 131 | Parker, Adams, &c., vs. Reed et al. |
| 123 | Appleby vs. Woodgate et al. | 132 | Ackerman vs. Ackerman et al. |
| 124 | Kinnier vs. Kinnier. | 133 | Sus. Nat. Bank vs. Morford et al. |
| 125 | Conner vs. Muklee et al. | 134 | Webb vs. Buckalew. |
| 126 | Henning et al. vs. At. Ins. Co., St. Louis. | 135 | Arnoux vs. Barnes, &c. |

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.*

The third Monday Calendar will be called.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2847 | Wood vs. DeCamp. | 3695 | Fisher vs. Schirmer et al. |
| 3481 | Bayard vs. Lamborne et al. | 3271 | Thurber vs. Jaquemot et al. |
| 1799 | Lanier vs. Wyman et al. | 3279 | Coit vs. Planer et al. |
| 1723 | Ripley vs. Jerome. | 3501 | Muir et al. vs. West. |
| 3545 | Sulzbacher et al. vs. Rettech et al. | 3603 | Cranston vs. Mowry. |
| 3681 | Schemmerhorn vs. Am. Emigrant Aid and H. Co. | 3703 | Polhamus vs. Corlies. |
| 3687 | Janeway vs. Newman, &c. | 3705 | McCarthy vs. McGrade et al. |
| | | 3707 | Weil et al. vs. Bourdon et al. |

*Part II.—Held by McCunn J.—Court Opens at 11 A. M.*

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3733 | Coster vs. Peters. | 3358 | Parker vs. Godkin et al |
| 3704 | Porry vs. Rosenblatt. | 1774 | Jaffray et al vs. Ramage et al. |
| 3608 | Eagleson vs. Broughton. | 3642 | White vs. Arkush. |
| 3736 | Broadway Bank vs. Howard. | 3782 | Adams vs. Blomcan et al. |
| 2078 | Security Ins. Co. vs. New Jersey Steam Nav. Co. | 3760 | Donsse vs. Genin. |
| 2618 | Sturgis vs. N. J. St'm Nav. Co | 3348 | Dodge et al vs. N. Y. and Wash. S. S. Co. |
| 3338 | Bubler vs. Goldstein et al. | 3832 | Koenig vs. Schweidler. |
| | | 3420 | Berry et al al vs. Goldstein. |

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

*Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 942 | Franklin Mfg. Co. vs. Star Fire Ins. Co. | 909 | Burke vs. Nat. Steam Nav. Co. |
| 886 | Kaiser vs. Kaliman. | 694 | Sinclair, &c. vs. Allaire. |
| 870 | Fiske vs. Thatcher et al. | 975 | Leaney vs. Clark. |
| 805 | Thompson vs. Burns et al. | 976 | Allen, Adm'x vs. Goodman. |
| 925 | Kennedy vs. Siegmann et al. | 789 | Pierce, &c., vs. Poole. |
| 966 | Arnold vs. Redford. | 732 | Elson vs. Hart. |
| 991 | Hurich vs. Wiommer. | 938 | McKeon vs. Gaffney. |
| | | 939 | McKeon vs. Hayes. |

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| — | Corlies vs. Wolf. | 168 | Fach vs. Peekskill Iron Co. |
| — | Murphy vs. Kelly. | 169 | Kupler vs. Albeck. |
| 32 | Thuesseune vs. Glover. | 170 | McGram vs. Wicker. |
| — | Seiss vs. Wolf. | 171 | Hattemeyer vs. Elbern. |
| 161 | O'Hara vs. Carpenter. | 172 | Weightman vs. Green. |
| 89 | Walker vs. Woodford. | 173 | Burchardt vs. Taylor. |
| 104 | Kossmeyer vs. Gerard. | 174 | Clinton vs. McQuade. |
| 134 | Santos vs. Carris. | 175 | Gunson vs. M. Gaslight Co. |
| 125 | Feldman vs. Nelson. | 176 | Taylor vs. Crary. |
| 130 | Goodnough vs. Branch. | 177 | Dunne vs. Teague. |
| — | Allerton vs. Wheeler. | 178 | Freeland vs. Teague. |
| 162 | Dunn vs. Richards. | 179 | Jenar vs. Schirmer. |
| 163 | Durnin vs. Post. | 180 | Grener vs. Orth. |
| 164 | Burras vs. Keyser. | 181 | Clark vs. Smith. |
| 165 | Ehlen vs. Weigold. | | |
| 166 | Brown vs. Smith. | | |
| 167 | Martin vs. Lynch. | | |

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

*Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

The People vs. Richard Casey; murder.
The People vs. Wm. O'Brien; murder.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

*Held by Hackett, Recorder.*

The People vs. Edwin Kelly; homicide.
The People vs. Charles Sturk, Charles Harrold, Adam Kissenger; homicide.
The People vs. Thomas Brennan, Mathew Donohoe; burglary.
The People vs. Henry Becker; burglary.
The People vs. Daniel Hudner, Thomas Clancy, John Moore.
The People vs. James Welsh, Thomas Scarlet; burglary.
The People vs. John Hannon; petty larceny.
The People vs. James Morgan; grand larceny.
The People vs. Wm. Findly, Wm. Morgan; grand larceny.
The People vs. Charles Allen; false pretences.
The People vs. Gerald Dalton; forgery.
The People vs. Charles Miller; assault and battery, felonious.
The People vs. Thomas Lynch; assault and battery, felonious.
The People vs. Charles Clancy; assault and battery, felonious.
The People vs. Joseph Munkhoff; assault and battery, felonious.
The People vs. John D. Grady; receiving stolen goods.
The People vs. Edward Hanbury, Michael Noonan; receiving stolen goods.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

*Held by Thompson J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Smith vs. Statts. | 83 | Moses vs. Ketcham et al. |
| 31 | Sutton vs. Ballard. | 95 | Underhill vs. Mitchell et al. |
| 47 | Donohue vs. Bergen. | 106 | Marsteller vs. Simpson. |
| 45 | Michaels vs. Campbell. | 88 | Bates vs. Wilson. |
| 7 | Harrison vs. Froedevaux. | 102 | F. Specht vs. N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry Co. |
| 7½ | Harrison vs. Laurens. | 103 | E. C. Specht vs. N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry Co. |
| 1 | Cole vs. Quin. | 125 | Trabaut vs. Meyenborg. |
| 67 | Clagget vs. Sweet. | | |
| 76 | Giesbecht vs. Whittock et al. | | |

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**—Feb. 15, 1868.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $20,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62 | 108 | 100 | West. U. Tel | 35½ |
| 75,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '62 | 111¾ | 200 | Pacific Mail | 109½ |
| 305,500 | do | 111⅝ | 40 | do | 109½ |
| 2,000 | do ....Small | 111½ | 5 | do ....2d call | 109½ |
| 5,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '64 | 108⅞ | 400 | Atlantic Mail | 97¼ |
| 51,500 | U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new | 107⅝ | 100 | Central Coal Co | 41 |
| 1,500 | U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 New Issue | 107⅞ | 20 | Adams Ex. Co | 75¼ |
| 17,000 | do | 108¼ | 300 | do | 75 |
| 45,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20, R., '67, new iss | 108¼ | 100 | U. S. Ex | 74 |
| 25,000 | U. S. 5s. 10-40, C. | 104¾ | 10 | Mer. U. Ex | 35⅛ |
| 37,000 | do | 104⅜ | 100 | do | 35¼ |
| 2,000 | U.S. 6s. '81. C | 112 | 100 | N. Y. Cen. R | 134 |
| 2,000 | Tenn. St. 6s. ex-c | 64¼ | 300 | do | 133⅞ |
| 150,000 | Tenn. 6s. new | 61 | 200 | do ....2d call | 134 |
| 55,000 | do | 61¼ | 100 | Erie R ....b60 | 76 |
| 10,000 | do ....b10 | 61⅛ | 100 | do ....b15 | 75⅞ |
| 70,000 | do ....2d call | 61⅛ | 500 | do | 75⅞ |
| 11,000 | Vir. 6s, new | 41 | 500 | do ....2d call | 76⅛ |
| 20,000 | Virginia 6s ....x-c | 46 | 400 | Bost. Hart. & E. b60 | 15⅛ |
| 1,000 | N. Car. 6s ....x-c | 51⅞ | 100 | do | 15 |
| 10,000 | do ....2d call | 52 | 200 | Clev. & Pitts R | 96⅞ |
| 20,000 | N. C. S. 6s. new | 51⅞ | 300 | do | 96⅞ |
| 8,000 | Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. Issue | 86⅛ | 200 | Reading R | 94⅝ |
| 1,000 | N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76 | 103 | 5 | Mich. Cen. R | 114 |
| 1,200 | Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st | 93 | 300 | M. S. & N. I. R | 93 |
| 1,000 | Alt. & T. H. 2 M Pr | 86⅛ | 12 | do | 94 |
| 10,000 | C. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bs | 86⅛ | 18 | Panama R | 320 |
| 10,000 | Gr. W. R. 2d M. | 77⅛ | 20 | Clev., Col. & Cin. R. | 109 |
| 1,000 | M. & P. duC. 1st M | 88 | 600 | Chic. & N. W. Pf | 74⅞ |
| 1,000 | Chi., R. I. & P. 7s | 95 | 100 | do ....b30 | 75 |
| 1,000 | Cl. & Pitts. 2d M. | 89 | 10 | do ....2d call | 75 |
| 10,000 | M. & St. P. 1st | 89⅛ | 100 | Chic. & R. I | 98⅝ |
| 10,000 | do | 89⅛ | 200 | Mil. & St. Paul Pf | 67 |
| 2,000 | Mor. & Es. 1st M. | 99⅛ | 100 | do | 67⅛ |
| 5,000 | do | 99⅛ | 200 | do ....2d call | 67⅛ |
| 1,000 | do | 99⅛ | 100 | N J Cen. R | 116 |
| 17,000 | Mor. & Ex. 2d | 84⅛ | 50 | do | 115⅛ |
| 5,000 | C. & G. E. 1st M. | 80 | 15 | do ....2d call | 115 |
| 1,000 | Tol. & W. 2d | 81 | 400 | P., Ft. W. & C | 101⅞ |
| 26 | Ocean Bank | 103 | 100 | do ....s30 | 101⅞ |
| 50 | Bk. of the Com'th. | 109 | 10 | do | 102⅛ |
| 11 | Imp. & Trad. B'k | 119 | 20 | do | 102⅛ |
| 50 | Phenix Bank | 105⅛ | 100 | N. Y. & N. H. R | 140 |
| 100 | Canton Co ....s30 | 60⅛ | 300 | O. & Miss. R | 32⅛ |
| 100 | do ....b10 | 61⅛ | 200 | do ....2d call | 32⅛ |
| | | | 700 | Mar. & C. 1st Pr | 32⅛ |
| | | | 400 | do | 33 |
| | | | 400 | do ....2d call | 34 |
| | | | 18 | Mar. & C. 2d Pf | 12 |
| | | | 1300 | do | 13 |
| | | | 1000 | do | 13⅛ |
| | | | 200 | do ....2d call | 14 |
| | | | 200 | H. & St. J. Pf | 80 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12,000 | Tenn. 6s. new | 61⅛ | 100 | Harlem R | 130 |
| 50,000 | do | 61⅛ | 200 | Reading R | 94⅝ |
| 10,000 | do ....2d call | 61⅛ | 32 | M. S. & N. I. R | 92⅞ |
| 45,000 | Ga. St. 7s | 81 | 32 | Mil. & St. P | 50 |
| 35,000 | N. C. St. 6s. new | 52 | 20 | H. & St. J. R | 68 |
| 10,000 | N. Car 6s ....x-c | 52⅛ | 300 | do | 69 |
| 15,000 | Chi. & G. E. 1st | 80 | 100 | Chic. & N. W. Pf | 75⅛ |
| 50,000 | Grt. W. 2d M | 77⅛ | 100 | do ....s30 | 75 |
| 1,000 | M. & St. P. 1st m | 89⅛ | 500 | do | 75 |
| 200 | Cum. Coal Pr | 37⅛ | 100 | Chic. & R. I. R | 98⅝ |
| 300 | West. U. Tel | 35⅛ | 100 | Bost. H. & E | 15 |
| 10 | Pacific Mail | 109⅛ | 200 | Ohio & Miss. R | 32⅛ |
| 10 | Quick. Min. Co | 25 | 20 | P., F. W. & C | 102 |
| 100 | U. S. Ex | 74 | 100 | do | 101⅞ |
| 3500 | Mar. & C. 2d Pf | 15 | 100 | do | 102 |
| 100 | Atlantic Mail | 96⅛ | 100 | Tol., W. & W. Pf. | 71 |
| 100 | do | 97 | 85 | New-Jersey Cen. R | 115⅛ |
| 200 | Mer. U. Ex | 35⅛ | 10 | do | 115⅛ |
| 600 | N. Y. Cen | 134⅛ | 165 | do | 116 |
| 38 | do | 133⅞ | 100 | Mar. & C. 1st Pf | 34⅛ |
| 200 | Erie R | 76⅛ | 100 | do | 34⅛ |
| 100 | do | 76⅛ | 500 | do | 35 |
| 200 | do | 76⅛ | 100 | do | 34⅛ |
| 200 | do ....s30 | 76⅛ | 500 | Mil. & St. P. Pf | 67⅛ |
| 600 | do | 77 | 200 | do | 67⅛ |
| 200 | Erie R. Pf | 80 | | | |

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Canton Co | 61 | 100 | Tol., W. & W | 47⅛ |
| 100 | do | 61 | 100 | P., Ft. W. & C | 101⅞ |
| 800 | At. Mail | 97 | 100 | Ohio & M. R ....c | 32⅛ |
| 300 | do | 97⅛ | 200 | M. So. & N. I. R | 93 |
| 1200 | West. U. Tel | 35⅛ | 100 | do ....b10 | 93 |
| 200 | do ....c | 35⅛ | 200 | Clev. & Pitts | 96⅞ |
| 200 | do ....b30 | 35⅛ | 400 | Clev. & Tol | 112⅞ |
| 100 | do ....s10 | 35⅛ | 100 | C., R. I. & P | 98⅝ |
| 100 | do ....b3 | 35⅛ | 200 | Chi. & N. W | 60⅛ |
| 1200 | Erie R | 75¾ | 300 | Chic. & N. W. Pf | 74⅝ |
| 100 | N. Y. C. R ....x-d | 133⅝ | 100 | do ....s10 | 74⅝ |
| 100 | Erie R. Pf | 80 | 200 | do ....b3 | 74⅝ |
| 1200 | Reading R | 94⅝ | 100 | do | 74⅝ |

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | Amer. Ex. Co | 70⅜ | 3,200 | Erie R | 76⅝ |
| 100 | Canton Co ....b10 | 61⅞ | 100 | do ....b10 | 76⅝ |
| 300 | do | 61 | 200 | Erie Pf | 80 |
| 200 | Pac. Mail | 109⅝ | 100 | M. & St. P. R | 50⅝ |
| 100 | do ....c | 109⅝ | 200 | P., F., W. & C | 102 |
| 100 | do | 109⅝ | 100 | Ohio & Miss. R | 32⅝ |
| 100 | Atlantic Mail | 97 | 100 | Mich. S. & N. L ....c | 93 |
| 200 | do | 96⅞ | 100 | Mil. & St. P. Pf ....c | 67⅝ |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen ....x-d | 134 | 100 | do | 67⅝ |
| 300 | do | 133⅝ | 800 | Clev. & Tol | 112⅝ |
| 200 | do ....b3 | 134 | 200 | do ....b10 | 112⅝ |
| 100 | do ....c | 133⅝ | 100 | Chic., R. I. & P | 98⅝ |
| 1200 | W. U. Tel | 35 | 800 | Chic. & N. W. R | 60¼ |
| 400 | Reading R | 94⅝ | 200 | Chic. & N. W. Pf | 75⅝ |

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Amer. Ex | 70 | 200 | Reading R | 94⅝ |
| 200 | Pacific Mail | 109⅝ | 500 | Mil. & St. P. Pf | 67⅝ |
| 100 | do | 109⅝ | 300 | Ohio & Miss. R | 32⅝ |
| 100 | Wes. U. Tel | 35⅛ | 100 | Bos., Hartford & E. | 15⅞ |
| 100 | do ....b10 | 35⅛ | 100 | Mich. S. & N. I. b10 | 93⅝ |
| 100 | N. Y. Cent ....x-d | 134⅝ | 500 | Clev. & Pitts | 97 |
| 100 | do ....b15 | 134⅛ | 200 | Clev. & Toledo | 112⅝ |
| 4800 | Erie R | 77⅛ | 100 | do | 112⅝ |
| 100 | do ....b15 | 77⅛ | 100 | Chic., R. I. & P | 98⅝ |
| 800 | do ....b3 | 77⅛ | 100 | do | 98⅝ |
| 200 | Atlantic Mail | 96⅝ | 800 | Chi. & N. W. Pf | 75⅝ |
| 100 | Harlem | 133¾ | 100 | do | 75 |
| 200 | do | 133¾ | 200 | do ....b10 | 75⅛ |

MONDAY, Feb. 17—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 15, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in Loans | $460,434 |
| Increase in Specie | 369,582 |
| Decrease in other Legal Tenders | 2,375,497 |
| Decrease in Deposits | 1,084,720 |
| Decrease in Circulation | 53,538 |

| | Feb. 16, 1867. | Feb. 15, 1868. | Feb. 8, 1868. |
|---|---|---|---|
| National Cap'l. | $74,207,700 | $73,507,700 | $73,507,700 |
| Local Capital | 9,062,500 | 9,962,500 | 9,962,500 |
| Total Capital | $83,270,200 | $83,470,200 | $83,470,200 |
| Loans | 253,131,328 | 271,015,970 | 270,555,536 |
| Gold and Gold Notes | 14,792,626 | 24,192,954 | 23,823,372 |
| Other L. Tend'r | 64,642,940 | 63,071,764 | 65,847,259 |
| Deposits | 196,072,292 | 216,759,828 | 217,844,541 |
| Circulation | 32,956,309 | 34,043,296 | 34,096,834 |
| In Sub-Tres'y | 119,311,790 | 104,353,673 | 101,436,845 |

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

| | Feb. 8. | Feb. 15. |
|---|---|---|
| On deposits | $217,844,500 | $216,759,800 |
| Circulation | 34,096,830 | 34,043,200 |
| Total | $251,941,330 | $250,803,000 |
| 25 per cent. would be | $62,985,200 | $62,725,250 |
| They held: | | |
| In Gold and Greenbacks | 89,670,600 | 87,264,730 |
| Excess | $26,685,300 | $24,551,450 |

The Banks lose on the present return, as compared with last Monday, about two millions in their lawful Money strength, though still twenty-four and a half millions above the required average. The General Deposit line also shows a falling off to the extent of about a million of dollars. The line of Loans and Discounts steady. The Treasury Office gains nearly two and a half millions in its Gold balances, and makes also a partial gain in Currency. The pause in the accumulation of Deposits and in Greenbacks is not yet felt on the Money market, though the improvement in general trade, and especially in the price and movement of Cotton, may possibly soon lead to the better employment of New-York balances, to the extent of reestablishing the rates at 6@7 ℔ cent. The further marked increase of activity in Mercantile circles, during the week past, was sensibly appreciated by the Importers and Domestic Commission houses, and by the Dry Goods Jobbers and the Cotton trade. The Customs revenues are on the increase from this cause, and promise for February, at this port, about $11,000,000 in Gold, as against $11,452,2 4 in February, 1867. They will probably somewhat overrun last season in February at San Francisco and the Atlantic outports. We here repeat our table of the Customs Revenues in Gold, and the sums of Gold Interest required to be paid therefrom since the close of the War, with the remark that the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury for the Second, Third and Fourth Quarters of the current Fiscal Year is likely to be exceeded. For the ensuing Fiscal Year we adopt our own estimate, $175,000,000, in place of that of the Secretary, $145,000,000, from the belief, since the stoppage of Greenback contraction, that there will be no violent financial disturbance to our Foreign Commerce or Domestic Trade for the next sixteen months, and that the Tariff on Foreign Goods will not be changed by the present Congress while reducing the burdens of Internal Taxation on Domestic Industry.

| Fiscal Year. | Customs. | Gold Interest. | Surplus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| June 30, 1866 | $179,046,000 | $64,000,000 | $115,046,000 |
| June 30, 1867 | 176,418,000 | 140,000,000 | 36,418,000 |
| June 30, 1868* | 163,382,000 | 110,000,000 | 53,382,000 |
| Total 3 years | $518,846,000 | $264,000,000 | $254,846,000 |
| June 30, 1869 | 175,000,000 | 118,000,000 | 57,000,000 |
| Four years | $693,846,000 | $382,000,000 | $311,846,000 |

*First Quarter, $48,082,000; Secretary's estimate for other Three Quarters, $115,300,000.

Should the Gold-bearing Funded Debt of the United States be limited by Congress, or by the voluntary decision of the Secretary, without a mandatory act or Joint Resolution on the subject—as we believe it will be, and feel quite sure it ought to be—the Customs Revenues of the next Fiscal Year, according to the above calculation, will carry to the support of the general expenses of the Government and the reduction of the Principal of the Public Debt, $57,000,000 in Gold, equivalent at present to *eighty millions in Currency*. The Appropriations for the Year, as now reported to the House of Representatives, exclusive of Gold Interest, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| War | $33,082,093 | Executive | $17,119,478 |
| Navy | 18,096,045 | Post-office | 4,150,000 |
| Pensions | 30,030,000 | Diplomatic | 1,281,454 |
| Indians | 3,000,000 | Miscellaneous | 14,000,000 |
| West Point | 303,500 | Currency Interest | 12,000,000 |
| Total for next Fiscal Year | | | $132,912,080 |

—Exclusive of Gold Interest, $118,000,000, and of $35,000,000, estimated as likely to be required to complete the War Bounties, under the act of July 28, 1866.

The following are the present and estimated maximum figures of the Gold-bearing Funded Debt, and the annual Gold Interest charge thereon:

| | Feb. 1, 1868. | After July 15, 1868. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 5-20s | $1,388,483,850 | $1,476,301,[illegible] |
| Sixes of 1881 | 283,676,600 | 283,676,600 |
| Ten-Forties | 180,717,200 | 200,000,000 |
| Old 5 ℔ cents | 27,022,000 | 27,022,000 |
| Old 6 ℔ cents., 1867-8 | 9,458,392 | |
| Navy Pension Fund | 13,000,000 | 13,000,000 |
| Total Principal | $1,912,365,042 | $2,000,000,000 |
| Gold Interest ℔ year | $112,664,330 | $117,723,830 |

The amount of 7.30 ℔ cents, entitled to be funded into United States 5-20s on or before the 15th July next, if not previously purchased by the Treasury from the avails of its Currency balances and the proceeds of the sales of surplus Gold, was on the 1st of February $214,953,850, or $113,049,200 more than is allowed for in the foregoing estimate of the maximum Gold-bearing Funded Debt. To purchase which excess, in all the next five months, or to purchase, if deemed cheaper, and cancel as for a Sinking Fund, any of the old 5-20s, registered or coupon, the Treasury owned, on the 1st February, $68,871,882 in Gold Coin, after the payment of the January interest, and allowing for $29,619,280 outstanding Gold Notes. This large balance, if not kept down by the application above referred to, will probably be increased before the May Interest falls due to $105,000,000, or more than four times the sum required to pay that interest, exclusive of the Customs receipts available in May. Independent of the Gold held on the 1st inst., the Treasury had in its various depositories about $45,000,000 in currency, of which $25,578,151 was wholly unappropriated, and the remainder stood to the credit of Disbursing Officers.* And of the $50,000,000 new 3 ℔ cent Certificates which Congress directed to be applied to the payment of the Compound Interest Notes of 1867, the Secretary held in reserve $24,960,000; having reduced the Legal-Tender Compounds, in all the year 1867, to the extent of $96,819,860, without substituting more than $25,040,000 of the Three per cents provided by Congress for the relief of this process. In the same period he withdrew $25,264,963 of common Greenbacks, and sold $41,024,200 of new 5-20s, bearing Six per cent. Gold interest, in excess of his purchases and conversions of 7-30 ℔ cents. It is no part of our object in recurring to the above facts to impeach the good intentions or honest motives of the Secretary, but simply to again protest, as we have heretofore done, against a policy at once improvident, and calculated to swell the Public Debt, bearing Interest in Gold, beyond all present necessity and to place its maximum, if not soon limited by Congress, about one hundred millions of dollars in excess in the Gold-bearing Bonds and 7-30 ℔ cent. fundable Notes outstanding on the passage of the Act of April 12, 1866.

*In the New-York Office alone $13,090,000 stood to the credit of those Officers, and in the National Banks $3,182,000. At the Treasury in Washington and in other Sub-Treasuries than New-York the exact amounts are not known to us.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,037,820, against the total entries of $5,736,153 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,678,180, against $3,640,850 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $768,394, against $563,497 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,324,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 22,438 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week 582.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1867, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to Jan. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $23,030,260 | Jan. 11 | $3,156,063 |
| August | 23,732,600 | Jan 18 | 3,587,491 |
| September | 20,681,540 | Jan. 25 | 2,514,435 |
| October | 18,075,697 | Feb. 1 | 3,947,504 |
| November | 15,689,688 | Feb. 8 | 5,047,004 |
| December | 13,112,564 | Feb. 15 | 4,037,820 |
| Jan. 4 | 3,195,642 | | |
| Total since July 1 | | | $140,007,798 |
| Against same time 1867 | | | 169,038,354 |
| Decrease since July 1 | | | $29,030,556 |

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since July 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Jan. 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $14,068,861 | Jan. 8 | $2,500,234 |
| August | 12,857,353 | Jan 15 | 3,913,516 |
| September | 12,002,449 | Jan. 22 | 3,678,601 |
| October | 17,481,221 | Jan. 29 | 3,263,823 |
| November | 20,675,515 | Feb. 5 | 3,218,009 |
| December | 14,057,986 | Feb. 12 | 2,678,180 |
| Total since July 1 | | | $110,399 778 |
| Against same time 1867 | | | 105,022,138 |
| Increase since July 1 | | | $5,377,640 |
| Gold, Feb. 15, 1868 | | | 141 ℔ cent. |
| Gold, Feb. 16, 1867 | | | 136⅞ ℔ cent. |

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York are as follows since July 1, 1867:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $13,519,894 | Jan. 11 | $2,940,752 |
| August | 1,714,598 | Jan. 18 | 364,031 |
| September | 2,201,959 | Jan. 25 | 1,069,309 |
| October | 1,182,031 | Feb. 1 | 169,100 |
| November | 1,733,261 | Feb. 8 | 1,644,077 |
| December | 6,854,54- | Feb. 15 | 768,394 |
| Jan. 4 | 2,787,143 | | |
| Total since July 1 | | | $36,949,058 |
| Against same time 1867 | | | 21,022,154 |
| Increase since July 1 | | | $15,926,934 |

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1867, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $2,679,712 | December | $2,186,922 |
| August | 3,983,65. | January | 3,071,6.9 |
| September | 2,615,930 | Feb. 1 | 1,299,424 |
| October | 1,847,166 | Feb. 10 | 1,255,333 |
| November | 1,038,058 | | |
| Total since July 1 | | | $19,967,774 |
| Against same time 1867 | | | 28,422,940 |
| Decrease since July 1 | | | $8,455,166 |

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1867:

| Customs Received. | | Gold Interest Paid. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $9,794,404 | July | $11,306,370 |
| August | 12,903,740 | August | 621,066 |
| September | 11,967,825 | September | 2,716,959 |
| October | 9,082,986 | October | 187,357 |
| November | 7,304,934 | November | 16,963,514 |
| December | 5,448,244 | December | 1,458,753 |
| January | 7,204,590 | January | 16,016,501 |
| Feb. 1 | 422,000 | Feb. 1 | 179,000 |
| Feb. 8 | 2,071,160 | Feb. 8 | 968,000 |
| Feb. 15 | 2,314,000 | Feb. 15 | 438,000 |
| Total | $68,703,123 | Total | $50,871,520 |
| To date, 1867 | 77,828,889 | To date, 1867 | 33,431,408 |

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| American Gold Coin | 142¼@143¼@139⅝@141 |
| Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 111⅛@111⅝ |
| Consolidated 5-20s | 107⅝@108⅛ |
| Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s | 107⅛@107⅞ |
| U. S. 5 ℔ cents, 10-40s | 104⅜@104⅞ |
| New-York Central | 129¾@134 |
| New-York and Erie | 74¼@77 |
| Rock Island | 93¼@99⅝ |
| Michigan Southern | 92¼@93 |
| Hudson River | 147¼@148 |
| Northwestern | 59⅛@60¼ |
| Fort Wayne and Chicago | 102@102 |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | 97⅛@97 |
| Reading | 95@94¾ |
| Northwestern Preferred | 75@74⅞ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 31¼@32½ |
| Pacific Mail | 109⅞@109⅝ |
| Western Union Telegraph | 36¼@35⅛ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 67⅛@67⅞ |
| St. Paul Common | 50½@50¼ |

The Gold Room sales Saturday ranged 140⅞ (the closing price of Friday night) @140¾ @140⅞@141@141⅛@140⅞ ℔ cent. The Washington telegrams employed in the Room to advance the price related to what the Committee of Ways *may do* in the line of more Currency—a point not likely to be determined by Congress, no matter what the Committee may report, for several months to come. The Customs demand of Gold for the day amounted to $422,000; making the week's receipts of Gold into the Treasury Office on Customs account $2,324,000, exclusive of $500,000 received from the San Francisco Office. The Treasury paid out only $438,000 for Gold Interest, and the remnant of January coupons now fall in at the rate of about $50,000 ℔ day. The receipts of Gold from California on Monday last were $1,255,333. The Exports of Gold and Silver for the week (nearly all in Gold and Silver bars) amount to $768,394. The Banks increase their Specie averages $369,582, while decreasing their Greenbacks $2,375,497. Their general Deposit line is down $1,084,720. Their Loans up $460,434. The Foreign Exchanges closed steady at 109⅝@109⅞ for standard 60 day Bills on London. The Money market was again in free supply at cheap rates of interest to the Brokers, 4 to 6 ℔ cent., according to the class of collateral.

The Stock Exchange markets were higher than on Friday for the Public Funds, with an active demand late in the day for the 5-20s of 1865-67, January and July, and for the 7-30 ℔ cents., which sold as high as 107⅞ and accrued interest. The coupon 5-20s of 1864 were also in request, and the 1862s and 10-40s firm at 111⅝@111½ and 104⅝@105 ℔ cent. respectively. The State Bonds were active and upward on Tennessees, and also firm and advancing for North Carolinas and Virginias. New York State Stocks are scarce, and the bidding prices firm. The Railway Mortgages continue to advance on most descriptions on the increased investment demand for the well known mortgages.

The New York Railways were led by an apparently fresh movement in Erie Common Stock, which, after opening at 75⅝@75⅞ advanced to 76⅞@76½@77@77¼ ℔ cent. New York Central continued firm at the recent advance to 133⅞@134¼ ℔ cent. On the Western list there was a further rise to 35 ℔ cent. in the First Preferred Stock of the Marietta and Cincinnati, and some movement in the long neglected Second Preferred at 12@13@14 ℔ cent.; all on the completion of the running contracts with the Baltimore and Ohio Company, whose friends, we believe, have acquired a large interest in the Marietta First Preferred Stock. Hannibal and Joseph Common Stock advanced to 68@69 ℔ cent. The general Western list was steady at the close of the day, at the full prices of Friday.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

| | Fri. | Sat. | | Fri. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | Missouri | 104 | 104 |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 111⅛ | 111⅝ | Northwest | 60⅜ | 60¼ |
| U. S. Con. 5-20s | 107⅞ | 108⅛ | N. West Pref | 74⅜ | 74⅝ |
| N. Y. Central | 134 | 134 | Rock Island | 98⅞ | 98⅝ |
| Erie | 75⅞ | 77 | Fort Wayne | 101⅞ | 102 |
| Hudson | 148 | 148 | W. U. Telegraph | 35⅜ | 35⅛ |
| Reading | 94⅝ | 94¾ | M'chants' Union | 35 | 35⅛ |
| Mich. Southern | 93⅛ | 93 | St. Paul Pref | 66⅝ | 67⅝ |
| Ohio and Miss | 32⅝ | 32⅛ | St. Paul Com | 50 | 50⅛ |
| Pittsburgh | 96⅝ | 97 | Pacific Mail | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| Toledo | 112⅝ | 112⅝ | American Gold | 140⅞ | 141 |
| Tenn. 6s. new | 60⅞ | 61⅛ | Bills on London | 109⅜ | 109⅜ |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ℔ cent., reg., 1868 | 139 | 5-20 coup., 1867 | 108⅛ |
| 6 ℔ cent. coup., 1868 | 139 | 5 ℔ cent., reg., 1871 | 118 |
| 6 ℔ ct. reg., 1881 | 111⅛ | 5 ℔ cent. coup., 1871 | 120 |
| 50 & 1,000, 1881 | 111⅛ | 5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874 | 110 |
| 5-20 reg., 1862 | 107⅞ | 5 ℔ cent. coup. 1874 | 112 |
| 5-20 coup., small | 111 | 10-40 reg., 1874 | 101⅛ |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000 | 111⅛ | 10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874 | 104⅜ |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000 | 109⅛ | 7 3-10 2d series | 107⅞ |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865 | 109⅝ | 7 3-10 3d series | 107⅞ |
| 5-20 coup. 1865 new | [illegible] | | |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Canal 7 ℔ c., 1870 | 102½ | Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873 | 98 |
| N. Y. B'y loan | 108½ | Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1878 | 94 |
| N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872 | 102 | Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1883 | 94 |
| N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873 | 102 | Michigan 7 ℔ c. W. L. | 100⅛ |
| N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874 | 102 | Tennessee 6 ℔ c. ex-c | 64 |
| N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875 | 102 | Tennessee new bds | 61½ |
| N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877 | 102½ | Virginia 6s., (x-c | 48 |
| N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1878 | 102 | Virginia 6s., n. b. | 46½ |
| N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874 | 98½ | Georgia 6s | 88 |
| N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, '75 | 95½ | Georgia 7s, new bonds | 98 |
| Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881 | 101 | North Carolina 6s. x.c. | 51½ |
| Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886 | 101 | North Car. 6s. n. b. | 51½ |
| Illinois C. bonds 1860 | 99½ | Missouri 6s | 104 |
| Illinois reg., 1860 | 99½ | Mis. H. & St. Jo. is | 86 |
| Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860 | 99½ | Missouri Pac. R. iss | 104⅜ |
| Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862 | 99½ | California 7s | 13 |
| Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865 | 99½ | Connecticut 6s | 100½ |
| Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870 | 99½ | Rhode Island 6s | 99⅝ |
| Illinois coupon 6s 1877 | 99½ | Far's L'n & Tr't Co | 130 |
| Illinois 6s, cou. 1879 | 99½ | Union Trust Co | 112 |
| Illinois War Loan | 99½ | Manhat'n G. Lt Co | 165½ |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 133 | Bank of the Repub. | 105 |
| Merchants | 114½ | Irving | 107 |
| Mechanics' | 118½ | Metropolitan | 130 |
| America | 136 | Shoe and Leather | 110 |
| City | 175 | Continental | 101⅛ |
| Fulton | 158 | St. Nicholas | 104 |
| Butchers' & Drovers' | 130 | Marine | 140 |
| Merchants' Exch'ge | 108 | Impt'rs. & Traders' | 119½ |
| State of New-York | 110½ | Park | 143 |
| Commerce | 118⅛ | Central National | 105½ |
| Mechanics B'k Ass. | 112 | Fourth National | 103⅝ |
| Ocean | 103 | Ninth National | 104 |
| American Exchange | 118⅛ | | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883 | 94 | Tol. & W. 2d M. | 80¼ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887 | 93⅛ | Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds | 72 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es. | 90 | Gt. Western 1st M. '68 | 100 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n | 90 | Gt. Western 1st M. '83 | 88 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876 | 104 | Gt. Western 2d M. '93 | 77½ |
| N. Y. Cen. 7's. con. 1876 | 130 | Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90 | 74 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-76 | 130 | Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M. | 74 |
| Erie 1st M., Ex. | 104 | Mil. & P. du C. 1st M. | 99 |
| Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1879 | 103⅛ | Gal. & Chi. extended | 99 |
| Erie 7s. 3d. ind., 1883 | 100⅛ | Chi. & R. I. 1st M. | 100 |
| Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880 | 94½ | Chi. & R. I. Pac. is | 94⅛ |
| Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888 | 92 | N. Jersey Cen. 1st M. | 101 |
| Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77 | 93½ | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. | 103½ |
| Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869 | 100 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 2d M. | 98½ |
| Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85 | 103 | Cleve. & P. 2d M. | 99 |
| M. C. new 1st M. '8s. '82 | 111 | Cleve. & P. 3d M., con. | 95 |
| Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M. | 94 | Cleve. & P. 4th M. | 77 |
| Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c. | 100 | Chi. & Alton S. F. | 98 |
| Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo. | 105 | Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M. | 101½ |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870 | 115 | Chi. & Alton S. F. in. | 94½ |
| Alton & T. H. 1st M. | 94½ | Atlantic & G. W. 1st M. | 67 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. | 86 | Ohio & Miss. 1st M. | 92½ |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc. | 82 | Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M. | 83 |
| Chi. & N. W. S. Fund. | 85 | Peninsula R. R. bonds | 85 |
| Chic. & N. W. int. Bds. | 90 | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. | 88½ |
| Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv. | 86 | Mil. & St. Paul 2d M. | 80 |
| Con. 7 ℔ cen. ex. bds. | 85 | Mar. & Cin. 1st M. | 80 |
| Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M. | 87 | Chic. & Mil. 1st M. | 86½ |
| Lack. & West'n. bds | 96 | Joliet & Chi. 1st M. | 101 |
| Del. L. & W. 1st M. | 98 | Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M. | 78½ |
| Del. L. & W. 2d M. | 98 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s. | 96 |
| Tol. & W. 1st Mort. | 91 | Bos., H. & Erie, 1st M. | 65 |

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,069,572 57; total payments, $462,807 85; balance, $104,353,673 99. The receipts include for Customs, $422,000; for Gold Notes, $144,000.

In our Sunday edition we copied from the *Financial Chronicle* the full Report of the Erie Railroad Company for the year ending Sept. 30, 1867—the fiscal year of the Company having been changed to correspond with the Railway year in Office of the State Engineer at Albany—and for the convenience of reference we now publish a summary of the Report, as made up by the same authority, in comparison with the previous two Reports of the Company:

ERIE RAILWAY—SEPTEMBER 30, 1867.

| Specifications. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital—Common | $16,570,100 | $16,574,300 | $16,574,300 |
| Capital—Preferred | 8,535,700 | 8,536,910 | 8,536,910 |
| Total Capital | $25,105,800 | $25,114,210 | $25,111,210 |
| First Mortgage | $3,000,000 | $3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Second Mortgage | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Third Mortgage | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| Fourth Mortgage | 4,441,000 | 4,441,000 | 4,441,000 |
| Fifth Mortgage | 926,500 | 926,500 | 926,500 |
| Buffalo Branch | 186,400 | 186,400 | 186,400 |
| Real Estate | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Sterling | 3,816,582 | 3,875,520 | 3,875,520 |
| Total Fund Debt | $22,370,982 | $22,429,920 | $22,429,920 |
| Accounts Payable | $3,551,960 | 4,894,452 | $4,844,885 |
| Accrued Interest | 1,142,517 | 1,191,031 | 1,132,217 |
| Income | 620,654 | 660,980 | 860,020 |
| Total | $53,291,894 | $54,287,874 | $54,319,262 |
| Railroad, &c | $47,419,404 | $48,865,778 | $49,247,760 |
| Hawley Branch | 236,946 | 236,946 | 236,946 |
| Long Dock Co | ...... | ...... | 303,087 |
| L. D. Improvement | 215,528 | 280,438 | ...... |
| Bradford Branch | 4,358 | 60,073 | 72,578 |
| U. S. War Depart't | 52,575 | | |
| Niagara Bridge | 4,140 | 4,140 | 4,140 |
| Twenty-third-street Property | ...... | 32,425 | 34,340 |
| Cash Items | 905,158 | 994,120 | 1,110,623 |
| Bills and Accounts | 617,509 | 1,187,416 | 1,027,360 |
| Materials | 2,176,523 | 1,759,435 | 1,642,294 |
| Fuel | 584,[illegible] | 847,009 | 699,971 |
| Unadjusted | 83,131 | | |
| Total | $53,291,894 | $54,287,874 | $54,319,262 |

It will be noticed that the acknowledged outstanding Common Stock has varied but $4,200 since the Report of 1865. This small sum was admitted under a special act of the Legislature of New-York in March, 1866, to cover the claim of a private holder to forty-two shares of the old New-York and Erie Company, whose privilege to exchange his Certificate had lapsed. But it is well known, outside the official reports of 1866 and 1867, that in June, 1866, Mr. DREW obtained the free use of 58,000 shares of stock, for two years, in consideration of his cash advances, at the rate of 60 cents on the dollar, which advances, $3,480,000, are included in the above items of Accounts Payable, (commonly known as Floating Debt,) amounting in 1866 to $4,894,920, and last year to $4,844,885. Mr. DREW received only 54,000 shares to his separate use, which he soon disposed of in the market; the other 4,000 shares being taken by the late President on the same terms. Of the latter, we believe that Mr. BERDELL has returned to the Company 2,000 shares, reserving the return of the other 2,000 until an obligation which he holds for $100,000 (or 50 cents on the dollar) falls due. The entire transaction, we supposed at the time, as clearly outside the charter of the Company, and while the whole 58,000 shares is—and has been for nearly two years—absolutely and parcel of the Common Stock in the hands of the public and in the Stock Exchange market, the Company hold Mr. DREW and Mr. BERDELL to the return of corresponding amounts, and could not, without violating the original and supplement Acts of Incorporation, officially acknowledge this excess, as part of their permanent Common Capital; 30,000 shares having been created outside the charter limits, and 28,000 shares should have been reserved for the English holders of the Sterling Convertible Bonds of 1865, who advanced the money to redeem this very 28,000 shares of new construction Stock from a previous hypothecation to Mr. DREW.

**Transfers of Real Estate.**

NEW-YORK CITY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broome-st., No. 270, 25x75 | $25,000 |
| Cherry-st., n. s., 46.8 w. of Montgomery-st., 8 lots 96.11x46.8x91.5x70x.96x116 8 | 36,714 |
| Christie-st., No. 16, 25x65.7 | 25,000 |
| Division-st., Nos. 82, 84 and 86 | 27,000 |
| Monroe-st., No. 99, 25x100, fifth part | 1,250 |
| Monroe-st., No. 99, 25x100, four-fifths part | 6,000 |
| Sullivan-st., w. s. | 5,100 |
| 10th-st., (West,) s. s., 201.7 feet e. of Waverley-place, 50x47.2x42.10x96.11½x29.2 | 15,200 |
| 16th-st., n. s., 88 ft. n. of av. C., 2 lots, 50x92 | 8,100 |
| 16th-st., n. s., 93 ft. east of av. B, 20x92 | 3,200 |
| 35th-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x98.9 | 14,750 |
| 38th-st. s. s., 120 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x72.6 | 10,500 |
| 52d-st., (West,) s. s., 220 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5 | 28,000 |
| 54th-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of 4th-av., 8 lots, 105x135.2 | 27,333 |
| 75th-st., n. s., 360.11 ft. w. of av. A, 25x102.2 | 1,200 |
| 97th-st., s. s., 3 0 ft. w. of 11th-av., 4 lots, 100x100.11 | 12,000 |
| 145th-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 10th-av., 4 lots, 100x half the block | 6,000 |
| Avenue C, w. s., 46 ft. n. of 16th-st., 23x88 | 5,100 |
| Avenue C and 16th-st., n. w. cor., 2 lots, 46x88 | 12,850 |
| 4th-av., e. s., 100.10 ft. n. of 114th-st., 4 lots, 130x100.10x50x50.5x80x50.5 | 3,200 |
| 10th-av., e. s., 24.9 ft. n. of 35th-st., 3 lots, 74x100 | 6,150 |
| Lots Nos. 227 and 228, Stryker's Bay Farm, 50.6x100 | 24,000 |

*Leases Recorded.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Broadway, No. 153, 1st floor, 21 years per year | $4,000 |
| Murray-st., No. 111, 5 years, per year | 2,750 |
| 15th-st., e., No. 505, 25x103, 5 years, per year | 200 |
| 35th-st., w., No. 512, 1 year | 900 |
| 3d-av., No. 587, 3 years, per year | 3,800 |

KINGS COUNTY.

*Brooklyn.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Colyer and 2d sts., s. w. cor., 25x100 | $2,500 |
| Floyd-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 125x100 | 2,000 |
| Gwinnet-st., n. w. s., Ninth Ward, lot 284, 22x100 | 350 |
| Green-st., e. s., 325 ft. e. of Monticello-st., 7 lots, 175x97.9 | |
| Delavan and Green sts., s. e. cor., 30 lots, 493x95 x485x95.9, except a lot 74.6x100 | 1,500 |
| Delavan and Otsego sts., s. e. cor., 28 lots, 200x400x200x150x100x100x150 | |
| Green-st., e. s., 325 ft. e. of Monticello-st., 175x97.9 | 1,000 |
| Howard-av. and Baltic-st., s. w. cor., 225x127.9½x125x127x100x255.7 | 1,638 |
| Leonard-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Conselyea-st., 25x75 | 600 |
| Nassau-st., n. s., 168 ft. w. of Gold-st., 25x97.4 | 1,600 |
| Pineapple-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 25x100 | 3,250 |
| Raymond-st., e. s., 202.7¾ ft. n. of Hanson-place, 27.6x92.6 | 11,000 |
| Raymond-st., e. s., 185.1¾ ft. n. of Hanson-place, 17.6¼x93.7¾ | 10,000 |
| Sackett-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100 | nom. |
| Skillman-st., w. s., 94.8 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 14x80 | 3,600 |
| N. 5th and 1st sts., n. w. cor., 4 lots, each 25x100 | |
| N. 6th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-st., rear of above, 25x100 | 30,000 |
| 16th-st., n. e. s., 244.2 ft. s. e. of 3d-av., 20x100 | 500 |
| 17th-st., n. e. s., 230 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100 | 500 |
| 20th-st., s. w. s., 150 ft. n. w. of 10th-av., 75x100, referee's sale | |
| Lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, 19, 20, 21, block B, Eighth Ward, referee's sale | 300 |
| Myrtle-av., n. e., 23.2 ft. e. of Division-st., 20x75 | 7,500 |
| Throop-av. and Stockton-st., n. e. cor., 100x100 | 2,000 |
| 5th-av., e. s., 28 ft. s. of 6th-av., 18x75 | 4,000 |
| 5th-av. and 32d-st., westerly cor., 200x100.2 | 2,160 |
| Part of lots Nos. 68, 70, 72 and 60, 25x100, map Anderson property | 200 |

NEW-JERSEY.

*Jersey City.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Monmouth and South 4th-st., s. w. cor., 20x50 | $7,200 |
| Montgomery-st., lot No. 18, A. Mann, Jr., map, 25x100 | 1,800 |

*Hoboken.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Marshall-st., e. s., lot 7, block 25, (Coster estate,) 25x100 | $800 |
| Marshall-st., e. s., lot 8, block 25, (Coster estate,) 25x100 | 800 |
| Madison-st., w. s., lot 23, block 58, (Coster estate,) 25x100 | 350 |

*Hudson City.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Morris-av., lot 23, block 8, map of North Waverly, 25x100 | $3,250 |
| South-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Pierce-av., 25x100 | 425 |
| Lots Nos. 12 and 13, block 1, Heepe & Weber map, each 25x100 | 900 |

*Bergen.*

| | |
|---|---|
| A new street from Communipaw-av. to Newark and N. G. R. R., 31.1½ from Communipaw-av | $450 |

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | .... | Barley, bushels | .... |
| Flour, bbls | 5,244 | Malt, bushels | 1,200 |
| Flour, bags | .... | Peas, bushels | .... |
| Cornmeal, bbls | 200 | Pork, bbls | .... |
| Cornmeal, bags | 2,770 | Cut Meats, pkgs | 207 |
| Wheat, bushels | 1,500 | Lard, pkgs | 1,210 |
| Corn, bushels | 78,583 | Beef, tcs. and bbls | 204 |
| Rye, bushels | 250 | Whisky, bbls | .... |
| Oats, bushels | 11,250 | Petroleum, bbls | 1,107 |

ASHES—Continue in limited request at $8 25@ $8 37 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, 668 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand and steady, including Java at 24c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 12c.@ 17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been remarkably brisk to-day, particularly from shippers and speculators, and prices have advanced sharply, in most instances 1c.@1½c. ℔ lb. The eagerness to purchase has been most extraordinary. The market has been rarely as excited and buoyant. The rapid rise in values seemed to have little if any effect on the urgency of the calls, from all sources, for desirable lots. The aggregate sales since our last have been 18,016 bales, including 6,296 bales to shippers, 2,682 bales to spinners, 7,963 bales to speculators, and 1,075 bales in transit. The business of the week, ending last evening, Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this date, notice thus: "Our market for the week has been active at full and advancing prices, but under the slight decline in Liverpool, closes quiet and irregular, at ½c. decline from the highest quotations of the week. The sales have been 38,817 bales, including 8,387 to spinners, 15,382 to speculators, and 15,048 to exporters, of which 3,573 were in transit. There is a fair amount of Cotton offering on the market, but lines of Middlings are scarce and command very full quotations. The decline of stock in Liverpool, together with the light receipts at our ports, gives confidence to holders, and there is no disposition to press Cotton for sale. The receipts at the Ports to date, do not sustain the large estimates made early in the season of the amount of the crop, and we now have but few who estimate the crop as high as 2½ millions bales. By comparing the receipts of this season with those of last year, they show that the receipts are to be about 2¼ million bales, and this is the favorite amount with those who choose to guess on the receipts."

*Closing prices of Cotton.*

| | Upland. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ℔ lb. | 19¼ | 19½ | 19¾@20 |
| Good Ordinary | 19¾ | 20 | 20¼@20½ |
| Low Middling | 20½ | 20¾ | 21 @21¼ |
| Middling | 21½ | 22 | 22½@23 |
| Good Middling | 23 | 23½ | 24 @24½ |

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts this week | 22,435 |
| Receipts last week | 21,028 |
| Receipts preceding week | 17,840 |
| Receipts, since Jan. 1, 1868 | 138,227 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867 | 362,739 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868 | 679,676 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 273,922 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867 | 657,431 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 511,630 |
| Exports since Tuesday | 5,252 |
| Exports since Jan. 1, 1868 | 76 902 |
| Exports since Sept. 1 | 215,212 |
| Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868 | 438,112 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 472,599 |
| Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867 | 381,090 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 495,309 |
| Estimated stock on hand here | 47,500 |

*Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866 | 2,571,040 |
| Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867 | 1,357,000 |
| Receipts same time 1866-7 | 1,195,000 |
| Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 1,951,988 |
| Receipts preceding cotton year | 2,154,476 |
| Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates | 818,000 |
| Exports same time 1866-7 | 565,000 |
| Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 1,557,054 |
| Exports preceding cotton year | 1,554,664 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867 | 80,296 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates | 340,000 |
| Estimated stock same time in 1867 | 625,000 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more active demand, especially the low grades, which have been quoted up 5c.@15c. ℔ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,250 bbls., part for shipment, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 65@$9 45; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 90@$10 45; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 50@$11 30, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 90@$10 60 ℔ bbl. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $8 65@$9 45 |
| Extra State | 9 90@11 30 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 9 60@14 50 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands | 9 90@10 60 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 10 75@14 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 11 35@14 50 |
| Common to choice extra Missouri | 12 25@15 75 |

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand, at rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls. at $10@$11 60 for common to fair, and $11 60@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour has been quite brisk and buoyant. Sales were reported of 7,000 sacks at $12 75@$14 25 for extras, ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs. Of Canada White Wheat Extra Flour, 140 bbls. were sold at $13 75@$14 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request at $7 50@$9 35 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 375 bbls. Corn Meal continues in limited request at $5 80@$5 85 for Jersey; $5 50@$5 80 for poor to good Western, $6 for City, and $6 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in limited demand at $4 50@$4 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite sparingly offered and has been quoted rather firmer, but has been very quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 22,000 bushels, including common to fair No. 1 Spring at $2 47@$2 50, and No. 1, now on the Canal, on private terms, ℔ bushel. Corn has been fairly active, opening buoyantly, but closing rather heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 68,000 bushels, at $1 26½@$1 29 for New Mixed Western; $1 24@$1 25 for New Yellow Jersey; $1 22@$1 27, chiefly $1 24@$1 26, for New White Western and Southern, $1 29@$1 30 for New Yellow Western, and $1 20@$1 25 for Tennessee and New-Orleans, ℔ bushel. Rye has been quite brisk and very firm at $1 78½@$1 80, chiefly at $1 80, ℔ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 70,000 bushels. Barley is in limited request at former rates; sales 8,100 bushels at $1 95@$2 for State, and $2 10 for common Canada Wes., ℔ bushel. Barley Malt sold to the extent of 6,350 bushels, at $1 92½@$2 10, the latter for choice, ℔ bushel. Oats continue in slack demand at declining prices; sales have been reported of 25,000 bushels Western at 84c.@84½c. chiefly 84½c., in store, and 86½c.@86¾c. afloat, and Jersey and Pennsylvania at 79c.@85c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in fair demand, since our last at $1@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw at 90c.@$1 15 for short and long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet and heavy, including American at 20c.@60c. for new; older growths, 10c. @40c., and Foreign at 35c.@60c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c. @60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 35c.@40c., ℔ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 59,318 hides, sales, 50,800 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & CO., 12,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@26 lbs. at 19¾c.@20c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, seconds, 31½ lbs., 17½c., gold, as they run; 3,000 Dry Montevideo, 21 @23½ lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection; 900 Dry Montevideo Kips, 11¾ lbs., on private terms; 21,000 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 21 lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection; 3,000 Dry Corrientes, 22@22½ lbs., 18½c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Orinoco, 22 lbs., 18c., gold, usual selection; 1,500 Dry California, 22 lbs., 19c. gold, usual selection; 2,500 Dry Matamoras, 17½@26 lbs., private terms; 600 Dry San Juan, 23 lbs., private terms; 600 Dry Texas, 26 lbs., private terms; 200 Wet Salted Texas, 75 lbs., 12½c., currency; 1,800 City Slaughter, 50@75 lbs., 11½c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 212,300 (same time last year 154,700—year before, 310,000,) and 180 bales, as follows: 180,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 2,000 Dry Orinoco, 3,000 Dry California, 8,300 Dry Savanilla and Bogota 3,000 Dry Central American and San Juan, 10,000 Dry Texas and Southern; 4,500 Wet Salted Rio Grande from Europe, 900 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, from Europe, 600 Wet Salted Para, and 380 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Sole has been less active, but steady. Week's receipts, about 36,000 sides.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited request, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@48c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in slack demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 64c.@65½c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 25@$4 50; Rosin at $3 06@$6 75 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in demand, and quoted firm, including Crude Whale at 65c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at $1 15@$1 30; Red Oil at 60c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 15@$1 18; Olive, $2 07½@$2 10 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand and buoyant, within a range of from 11½c.@11¾c. for Crude in bulk; 16¾c.@17½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@25½c. for Refined, in bond, and 41½c.@42½c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather better demand, but the advanced claims of holders have had the effect of checking operations. The available supply of all descriptions has been very moderate. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,550 bbls., in lots, at $22 37@$22 50, closing at $22 50 for Old Mess; $23 50@$23 62 closing with $23 62 for New Western Mess; $23@$23 12½ for New City Mess; $20 @$20 75 for Western Prime Mess; $18 25@$19 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, and $22 25 for thin Mess ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 750 bbls. New Mess, sellers' option, March and April delivery, at $23 62½ and $23 75, respectively, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been scarce and in fair demand at 13½c.@ 14½c. for Hams, and 9½c.@10½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales 450 pkgs. Bacon is in better request at firmer rates; sales 960 bxs. at 10¾c.@11c. for Cumberlands; 11¾c.@12½c. for Short Ribs; 11½c. for Long Ribs; 12½c.@12¾c. for Long Clear; 13¾c.@14c. for Short Clear, the latter rate for fancy ℔ lb. Lard has been quiet and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 825 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 14c.@14½c., the latter an extreme price for small lots, ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs are scarce and in fair request at 11½c.@12c. for City, and 10½c.@11c. for Country, ℔ lb. Beef has been in fair demand at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$22 for Extra do., and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 800 bbls. The bulk of the business has been in inferior grades. Tierce Beef continues in in demand, including Prime Mess at $31 50@$36, and India Mess at $36@$40 ℔ tierce; sales since our last, 450 tcs. Beef Hams are in better request at from $29@$33 for poor to choice; sales 350 bbls. Butter continues in demand at 41c.@55c. for poor to choice State, and 28c.@45c. for inferior to Prime Canada and Western, ℔ lb. Cheese has been in good request at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℔ lb. We quote:

| BUTTER. | Per pound. |
|---|---|
| Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins | 46 @50 |
| Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties. Dairies, firkins | 43 @46 |
| Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins | 42 @44 |
| Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs | 42 @44 |
| Ordinary State Dairies, firkins | 40 @42 |
| Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs | 40 @42 |
| Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra | 46 @50 |
| Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good | 42 @44 |
| Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs | 40 @42 |
| Canada | 28 @33 |
| Canada Extra | 35 @38 |

| CHEESE. | |
|---|---|
| Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb | 16 @16½ |
| Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℔ lb | 15½@16 |
| Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℔ lb | 13 @14 |
| Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb | 15½@16½ |
| Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb | 14 @15 |
| Farm Dairies, common, ℔ lb | 12 @13 |
| Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb | 8 @11 |

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 340 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 12½c.@14c. 185 boxes Havana at 11¾c.@14½c. ℔ lb. Refined sugars are in fair request at 14½c.@17½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 84,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@ 11½c.; 57,000 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@14½c.—the latter a fancy price; 78,000 lbs. Grease at 9½@13c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been very dull to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 150 bales Cotton at 11-32d. ℔ lb.; 7,500 bushels Grain (by steamer) at 10½d. ℔ bushel; 100 boxes Bacon at 32s. 6d.; 500 tierces Lard at 30s. ℔ ton, and 200 tierces Lard Oil at 35s. ℔ ton. For other ports the engagements were unimportant.



## PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For laying crosswalk across West-street, at the north side of West Tenth-street.
2. For laying crosswalk across West-street, from the north side of Christopher-street to Pier No. 51.
3. For laying crosswalk across West-street, to Pier No. 44.
4. For building sewers in Fifty-first-street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues, with branch in Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.
5. For regulating and grading Seventy-seventh-street, from First to Second avenues.
6. For building sewers in Willet-street, between Grand and Houston streets, and in Division-street, between Essex and Jefferson streets.
7. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Seventieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.
8. For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1. The east side of West-street and the north side of West Tenth-street, to the extent of half the block from the northeast corner of West-street and West Tenth-street.
2. The east side of West-street, to the extent of half the block from the northeast corner of West and Christopher streets, and the north side of Christopher, from said corner to a point half way between Weehawken and Washington streets; also both sides of Weehawken-street, from Christopher to a point half way to West Tenth-street.
3. The east side of West-street, from Spring to Charlton.
4. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Seventh to Ninth avenues; also both sides of Broadway, from Fifty-first to Fifty-second streets.
5. Both sides of Seventy-seventh-street, from First to Second avenues, to the extent of half the block either way on said avenues.
6. Both sides of Willett-street, from Grand to Houston; also both sides of Division-street, from Essex to Jefferson street, and both sides of Norfolk-street, to the extent of one hundred and five feet from Division-street.
7. Both sides of Seventieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
8. Both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 13, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to Improvements touching the Laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.—Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE limited partnership of HULL, HOLMES, INGERSOLL & CO., composed of the undersigned as general and special partners, is dissolved by mutual consent.

E. W. HULL,
CHARLES A. HOLMES, General Partners.
JARED M. INGERSOLL,
THEODORE A. WRIGHT,
E. T. TEFFT, Special Partner

The business of the late firm will be closed up at the store of HULL, INGERSOLL & CO., the successors of the late firm at No. 52 Walker-st., New-York City.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is HULL, INGERSOLL & CO. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the importing, jobbing, buying and selling dry goods, woolens, cloths, and such articles as are usually dealt in by wholesale dealers in woolen goods. That the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are: ELMER W. HULL, JARED M. INGERSOLL, THEODORE A. WRIGHT, ALBERT G. SMITH and ERASTUS T. TEFFT.

That the said ELMER W. HULL is a general partner, and his place of residence is the City and County of New-York: and that the said JARED M. INGERSOLL is also a general partner, and his place of residence is the City and County of New-York: and that the said THEODORE A. WRIGHT is also a general partner, and his place of residence is at Morrisania, in the County of Westchester, New-York; that the said ALBERT G. SMITH is also a general partner, and his place of residence is Jersey City, in the State of New-Jersey; that the said ERASTUS T. TEFFT is a special partner, and his place of residence is in the City of New-York.

That the amount of capital which said special partner ERASTUS T. TEFFT has contributed to the common stock of said copartnership is the sum of $25,000. That the period at which said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of February, 1868, and the period at which it will terminate is the 1st day of February, 1870.

ELMER W. HULL,
JARED M. INGERSOLL,
THEODORE A. WRIGHT,
ALBERT G. SMITH,
General Partners.
ERASTUS T. TEFFT,
Special Partner.

DATED Feb. 1, 1868.
AMOS G. HULL, Attorney. feb3-law6wM

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WHITTEMORE & MOTT, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, government securities and gold.

Office (until May 1) at No. 13 Broad-st.

E. P. WHITTEMORE,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
WM. F. MOTT, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1868.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS was dissolved on the 10th of January, 1868, by the decease of JOSEPH B. TAYLOR. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same at the office, No. 334 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York.

The undersigned will continue the brewing business under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR'S SON.

WM. H. TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between Mr. AUGUST HEIDELBERGER and myself, under the firm of ROBERT E. KELLY & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. I have associated with me my son, HORACE ROBERT KELLY, to continue the business under the firm of ROBERT E. KELLY & CO.

ROBERT E. KELLY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE URETHROTOME.—THIS IS THE term selected to designate six instruments, one of which is adapted to each variety of stricture of the urethra. Any case, however aggravated, can be instantly relieved and consecutively permanently cured by the patient himself, in two months, without further interference. See SCALPEL, No. 46, for three lectures on stricture, to his private surgical class, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D. For sale by EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Price 50 cents. Office hours, for consultation, from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av. The instruments are not for sale, and can be used personally by the inventor only.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT ALL POWERS of attorney alleged to have been made by me in favor of any person except RAFAEL RAFAEL, have been revoked, and that no person is authorized to use my signature for any purpose except the said Rafael Rafael.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.
By RAFAEL RAFAEL, Attorney.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 17, 1868.

**Amusements this Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Characters by Mme. de la Grange, Sig. Brignoli Sig. Orlandini, Sig. Colletti. Conductor, Sig. Nicolao.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
PAULINE. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. G. F. Browne, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Kate Ranoe, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Mary Barrett.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
LITTLE BAREFOOT. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mrs. A. Hind, Mrs. C. Edmunds, Messrs. J. W. Collier, G. L. Fox, W. Davidge, Owen Marlowe.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Geo. Lingard, H. C. Ryner, Welsh Edwards, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS, and FAMILY JARS. Leading character by Lotta.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN, THE COINERS, THE ARAB TROUPE, &c. Miss Julia Day as Pamela.

PARK THEATRE.
Brooklyn.
FANCHON. Principal character by Miss Emma Madden.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
RED RIDING HOOD, large collection of wild animals, living giraffe, and 300,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

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|---|---|
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| Ten copies | $15 |

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office New-York.

**Notice.**

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

**To Advertisers.**

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

The dinner to Admiral FARRAGUT is characterized as a grand affair by the dispatches relating to it published in another column. The speeches and sentiments were all indicative of the friendly relation of the two countries.

Lord STANLEY is expected to shortly succeed Earl DERBY at the head of the Ministry. Lord DERBY, however, still lives, as also Judge SHEE, notwithstanding the announcement of the death of both gentlemen, made in London and in this City Saturday.

No changes in the Ministry, and no important alterations of the Constitution are, we are informed, contemplated by the French Government.

A fire occurred at Antwerp, yesterday, which at first threatened to be very destructive, but which was subsequently subdued after a comparatively small damage had been done.

The statements relative to the suspicious movements of the Egyptian corps of the Abyssinian expedition are not confirmed by the latest advices.

The steamship *America*, from Bremen Feb. 1, and Southampton Feb. 5, arrived at this port yesterday.

### CONGRESS.

There was no session of the Senate Saturday. In the House the consideration of the Kentucky contested election case was resumed. Mr. SAMUEL E. SMITH, the contestant, addressed the House at length in favor of his claim to the seat. He contended that as Mr. BROWN, who received a majority of votes, had been declared ineligible, the votes cast for him should not have been considered in the count, and that as he (SMITH) received a majority of all others cast, he was entitled to the seat. After a general debate, the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections declaring that neither Mr. BROWN nor Mr. SMITH was entitled to the seat, and authorizing the Speaker to notify the Governor of Kentucky that a vacancy existed in the representation of that State, was adopted without a division. The correspondence between Gens. GRANT and HANCOCK relative to the removal of the New-Orleans Councilmen was read and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. It will be found in full in other columns of the TIMES this morning. Mr. PAINE rose to a question of privilege, and denied in the most emphatic manner the sensation reports telegraphed to a New-York paper relative to what occurred between members of the Committee on Reconstruction, when the question of impeachment was recently under consideration. He said there was not a shadow of truth in the whole report. In Committee of the Whole the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was discussed for some time, but the House adjourned without disposing of it.

### GENERAL.

By the arrival of the steamship *Great Republic*, at San Francisco, from Japan and China, we are in telegraphic receipt of highly interesting intelligence from those parts, which will be found in another column. Advices from Japan state that a formidable revolution had broken out in consequence of the opening of ports to foreigners. The young Mikado was a prisoner and the late Shogoon, STOSS-CASHI, was in flight. Admiral BELL, of the United States Navy, was drowned at the mouth of the Osaka River, Jan. 11.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM says that his sole personal agency in the defeat of Col. BURNS, in the Ohio Eighth Congressional District, consisted in his declining to take the stump; but he adds that if circumstances occurred a short time previous, to cause him indirectly to be instrumental in the failure of the party to elect its nominee, it was surely no fault of his. He takes occasion to characterize the nomination as one not fit to be made, and to condemn the proneness of the Democratic politicians of the State to regard policy only.

The City Council of St. Louis, Mo., having learned of a disposition on the part of Congress to move the national capital to the Mississippi Valley, have adopted resolutions requesting Senators DRAKE and HENDERSON, and Representatives PYLE and NEWCOMB, from that city, to offer all the inducements necessary to secure the removal of the national capital to St. Louis County. They have also adopted resolutions asking the State Legislature to assist in effecting this object.

At Richmond, Va., on Saturday, Judge UNDERWOOD remanded CHURCHWELL COMBS to the custody of the military. He decided that Congress which was the war-making power, has not yet declared peace; and the country being in a state of armistice, the civil courts have no right to take prisoners out of military custody. The case goes up to the Supreme Court.

The project to effect the union of British Columbia with the Dominion of Canada has awakened attention in California; and on Saturday last, resolutions were introduced in the Legislature of that State, urging that it is of the utmost importance to the Pacific States and the whole American Union that British Columbia be annexed to the United States.

The Canadians are preparing to resist invasion. A dispatch from Toronto states that Provincial gunboats are being got ready for service on the opening of navigation. They will be temporarily manned by naval brigades now in commission. A gunboat will be stationed at Prescott. Imperial gunboats will also be ready in the Spring to assist in patrolling the lakes.

Another meeting of cigar manufacturers was held in St. Louis on Friday night last, at which it was unanimously agreed that affixing a stamp to each cigar could not be carried out, and even if it were practicable it would ruin their business. A Committee was appointed to report the views of cigar-makers in writing, and send them to the proper authorities at Washington.

News from South America, received in Lisbon and England, sets forth the fact that the cholera was still raging in Buenos Ayres, and that much sickness prevailed in the camps of both the armies. No fighting had occurred. The revolt in Santa Fé, one of the provinces of the Argentine Republic, had been successful.

The revolution in the southern part of Hayti, we learn from Havana despatches, has become general. Gen. SOLOMON, the present Minister to the European Courts, has been proclaimed President in place of SALNAVE, against whose authority all the principal towns have rebelled.

Both branches of the State Legislature were in session Saturday, but without transacting any business of importance adjourned to Tuesday evening the 25th inst.

On Saturday, LEADS' Block, in Natick, Mass., was destroyed by fire. The loss, which is set down at $50,000, is understood to be almost wholly covered by insurance.

A Washington dispatch reasserts that the appointment of Minister to England has been tendered to Gen. MCCLELLAN.

A monster cannon from the Pittsburg foundry passed through Jersey City yesterday morning. It is intended for one of the forts in New-York Harbor.

The Tennessee Conservative Convention have renominated ANDREW JOHNSON for the Presidency.

Justice DOWLING has rendered his decision in the case of Mrs. ROSETTA M. HARDIE, who was accused of perjury, in having, on the 25th of November, 1867, testified before Judge SMITH that she had paid a half-year's rent, amounting to $2,500, to Mr. COURTLANDT PALMER, Jr., at her house in Fourteenth-street. He required her to enter into a recognizance in $1,000, to answer any bill of indictment that may be found against her by the Grand Jury. Mrs. HARDIE, not having the required bail in court, was committed to a cell in the Tombs.

The sixty-second anniversary of the Peithologian Society of Columbia College was celebrated Saturday night at the Academy of Music, before a large and fashionable audience. Appropriate orations were delivered by Messrs. James M. Brady, D. L. Peabody, Wm. Fanning, Wm. B. Cutting, Chas. H. Frank, Wm. H. Sage, Joseph J. Casey and H. A. W. Barclay.

A public meeting in behalf of the Missionary Society connected with St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second street, was held in that place last evening. Eloquent addresses in support of the home and foreign missionary movement were made by Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH and Rev. J. M. BUCKLEY, of Brooklyn.

Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, late one of the Secretaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, delivered a discourse last evening on "The Success of Missions," in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church to a large and attentive congregation.

A large meeting in behalf of the mission work of the American Tract Society in the Southern States, was held last evening in Rev. Dr. HALL'S Presbyterian Church, Fifth-avenue, corner Nineteenth-street. The pastor of the church presided, and Rev. Drs. STEVENSON, G. R. SHEARER and HOWARD CROSBY and "Uncle John" VASSAR delivered addresses.

Mr. S. KRISTELLER, a converted Israelite, was ordained as a Baptist Minister of the Gospel, with interesting exercises, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, in Second-avenue, near Tenth-street, last evening.

An extraordinary heavy business was transacted in cotton on Saturday, at a marked advance in prices. Breadstuffs and provisions were in fair request. Flour, pork, hogs and bacon were dearer. Oats and lard depressed. Other branches of trade exhibited no important alteration.

## A Slight Recollection of a Busy Life—Not H. G.'s.

The *Tribune*, in common with the ultra rebel papers of the South, and the Democratic papers of the North, has derived great comfort for the last year or two from the alleged inconsistency of the Editor of the TIMES, in having spoken *against* the Reconstruction act in Congress, and then voted *for* it. So long as it was simply made a matter of accusation and abuse, we have given it little attention; but when Mr. RAYMOND's action in Congress, or any part of it, becomes a ground of compliment or praise in the quarters referred to, the matter becomes serious. We took it for granted that it was all true,—that Mr. RAYMOND did speak against the Reconstruction bill, and then vote for it,—and that his action in both cases was, as the *Tribune* usually represents it, utterly unprincipled, treasonable and infamous.

Our first suspicion that the facts might be otherwise grew out of the remark in the *Tribune* of Saturday that "Mr. RAYMOND's *votes* in such cases were right,"—though "his previous opposition to his vote is ground of complaint." When the *Tribune* indorses anything that Mr. RAYMOND ever did, said or thought, in regard to politics or anything else, as "*right*," it is time to be looking about! Something must be wrong somewhere. So we consulted Mr. R. in regard to the facts of the present case,—and were, we confess, a good deal surprised, (as Mr. R. said he was himself,) to find that he had not either spoken on both sides, or voted on both sides, or spoken on one side and voted on the other. He said he had always taken it for granted that he had done one or all of these things,—because he had seen the statement made so often in the Southern rebel Press, and in the *Tribune*;—and he had never supposed it was possible for either to make any statement on any subject whatever that was not strictly and literally true. But the *Tribune's* compliment startled and alarmed him; and upon reviving his Recollections of a rather Busy Session of Congress, he discovered the facts to be substantially these:

The original Reconstruction bill was reported by Mr. STEVENS from the Reconstruction Committee about the middle of February, 1867,—and was discussed for several days. It was purely and exclusively a *military bill*,—handing over the ten Southern States absolutely to military rule,—to the control of the commanders of departments for which the bill provided. It abolished the then existing State Governments, but made no provision whatever for erecting new Governments, or for any civil organization and rule of the Southern States. Nor was there in it any provision for the readmission of any of those States to the Union, at any time or on any terms. As Mr. STEVENS himself frankly confessed, "*it was not intended as a reconstruction bill*,—but was simply a *police bill* to protect loyal men from anarchy and murder, until Congress, *taking more time*, could prepare a bill for the admission of these States upon the basis of civil Government."

*That* bill Mr. RAYMOND opposed in a speech,—as did also Mr. GRISWOLD of this State, Gen. BANKS of Massachusetts, Mr. BINGHAM of Ohio, and other Republican members,—all of them on the ground that it was utterly inadequate to the emergency,—that it made no provision for reconstruction, and that it merely established a military despotism over the Southern States. Mr. BINGHAM brought forward an amendment, declaring that, whenever the States would perform certain acts, ratify the Amendment to the Constitution adopted the previous year, and adopt constitutions conceding impartial suffrage and otherwise acceptable to Congress, they should be readmitted. Mr. STEVENS and his friends resisted this amendment, and refused to withdraw the previous question so as to allow it to be voted upon. But the fear was expressed that, if the whites were all allowed to vote, the Radicals could not carry the Southern States even with the help of universal negro suffrage; and this led to the presentation of the Shellabarger amendment, disfranchising a large portion of the white vote in those States. If the previous question had been sustained that amendment could not have been presented; but the Democrats joined the Radicals and voted down the previous question, whereupon that amendment was presented, passed, and thus became part of the original bill. Two successive motions were then made to recommit the bill, with instructions to insert Mr. BINGHAM's amendment, but *both were voted down*, the Radicals and Democrats voting together, and the bill, just as it had been reported by the Committee, was put upon its final passage. And Mr. RAYMOND voted *against* it, as he had voted against the Shellabarger amendment and in favor of Mr. BINGHAM's.

The bill then went to the Senate, where Mr. SHERMAN succeeded in carrying the Bingham amendment, and it came back to the House thus amended, and converted into something besides the mere military bill, in which shape it had passed the House. And *then* Mr. RAYMOND voted for it, as did also Mr. GRISWOLD, Gen. BANKS, Mr. BINGHAM and the other Republicans who had spoken against the original bill, just as Mr. RAYMOND had done, and upon substantially the same grounds.

We cannot suppose for a moment that either the *Tribune* or the rebel newspapers that have been equally zealous in falsifying this bit of personal history, will pay any attention to this statement of the facts of the case. Indeed, they have no interest in doing so. The original lie, well stuck to, (and certainly they have no default to reproach themselves with in that respect,) is infinitely better for their purposes than the truth;—and they certainly have no inclinations in the matter, which will be allowed for a moment to interfere with what they believe to be their interest.

One word, however, by way of precaution: If from any motive whatever they or anybody else should desire to look up the authentic history of the matter, we must warn them that they need not consult the *Tribune Almanac*,—which follows (or leads) the *Tribune* itself in falsifying it. The *Congressional Globe* is reliable authority.

Nor is it to be supposed that all who voted for the bill in the shape which it finally assumed, did so because they approved each of its specific provisions, or because they preferred it to any other mode of reconstruction which could have been devised. Those Republicans who, with Mr. RAYMOND, opposed the original bill, regarded it as having been greatly improved by the amendments made to it in the Senate, and they did what they could to defeat the Shellabarger and other amendments which, in their opinion, only injured it. They voted for it, in its final shape, because some bill was absolutely necessary, and this was the best that could be secured—much better than any which would have then followed if this had been rejected. We think that time and events have shown that their objections to amendments which they could not prevent, were not without foundation—and that, just in proportion as the bill was made different from what they desired, it has proved to be inadequate to the end which all sought to accomplish.

## The Excise Laws.

A correspondent of a Democratic City paper, writing from Albany concerning the new Excise law, says that "from *its generous adaptation to the wants of the liquor dealers* of New-York, Kings, Westchester and Richmond Counties, he is certain it will meet with their undivided approval," and be passed by the Legislature.

Is this the only class of our population to be consulted in this matter? Is the direct pecuniary interest of the liquor-dealers the only interest which our law-makers at Albany think it necessary to take into the account? It is a large interest, undoubtedly,—large in numbers, in wealth and in political influence. It has certain rights which are to be regarded and protected by proper legislation. But certainly there are other interests, other portions of our people, other considerations connected with the public welfare, which are entitled to regard and to influence in framing laws upon this subject.

It may be important in certain respects that a man should have liberty to establish a liquor-shop, and sell liquor to every one who comes for it; but is it not equally important that this personal liberty of the individual should be held subordinate to the peace, the order, the welfare and the wishes of the public at large? A poor man, dependent wholly on his earnings to support himself and his family, may think it highly important that a liquor-shop should be kept open for him at all hours of the day and night. But are not the wants, the necessities, the comfort and wishes of his wife and children entitled to some weight in the matter? Members of the Legislature who have to act on this subject can scarcely feel justified in ignoring all such considerations.

The existing Excise laws have also brought in a revenue of over a million and a half of dollars to the City treasury. The liquor dealers naturally seek to be relieved from the payment of this burden upon their business. But is not the interest of the City at large to be considered in this matter, as well as that of this particular class?

The Legislature, in its eagerness to adapt its action to the "wants of the liquor-dealers," is likely to inflict gross injustice upon other interests equally important and equally entitled, to say the least, to weight and consideration in this matter. The present Excise-laws may be needlessly and hurtfully stringent in some respects; and wherever they are so, they should be amended. But it is an unquestionable fact that on the whole, and in spite of their defects, their operation has been conducive to the public good. They have diminished crime, promoted thrift, comfort and happiness among the laboring classes and their families, and aided to preserve the public peace, and alleviate the public burdens. These results of the law are certainly entitled to some weight,—quite as much, possibly, as the direct pecuniary profit of those who, selfishly regardless of everything else, demand unrestricted freedom for their own dealing in liquor.

## Taxation of Bonds.

Gen. LOGAN's resolution, providing for the taxation of United States bonds to the extent of two per cent. per annum, expresses a feeling which we have reason to believe is all but universal in the West. It has its exponents also in the Atlantic States. At least one New-England Governor has protested against the continued exemption as an injustice to which the community will not long submit, and has insisted that the bonds shall hereafter bear their full proportion of State burdens. It is in the West, however, that the feeling has taken deepest root, and enters most freely into the elements of future political discussion. Party distinctions disappear before it. Republicans and Democrats are agreed upon the subject even more completely than in favor of an expansion of the currency, and a pronounced Radical brings it before Congress in a form that will probably compel some definite action.

If the organization of a financial system were now beginning, with the present amount of national indebtedness and the present necessity for onerous and all-pervading taxation, we presume that none would dispute the equity or propriety of including the bondholders in the category of taxable classes. Any proposition to exclude so large an amount of available wealth from burdens which oppress industry and trade would be rejected as an attempt to create a privileged class, and so to establish a distinction at variance with justice and the democratic idea of social and political equality. No such exemption would be tolerated. The real question now to be considered is, whether it can be maintained as a permanent feature of the financial system because it was introduced amidst the exigencies of a terrible conflict. Balanced in the scale of ethics, perhaps, there could be no second answer. The fact that exemption from taxation was one of the conditions on which the bonds were taken, would be sufficient to close all abstract argument on the point. But government and politics are not conducted strictly according to abstract principles. And it becomes extremely difficult to reconcile the great body of the people to the continuance of what seems an invidious distinction in favor of the bondholder at a time when the relief of the productive classes from taxes which fall heavily upon them is a matter which engages the attention of all parties. It is not pleasant to reflect that the higher law of right, as involved in the contract between the Government and its creditors, may be required to yield somewhat to the dictates of expediency and the popular sense of justice; but nothing will be gained by closing our eyes to the direction in which public opinion runs, or the shape which it is most likely to assume.

Party considerations enter into the question and impair the hope of successful resistance to a movement which looks like a breach of the national faith. Republicans feel that they cannot afford to be distanced by Democrats on questions affecting the pockets of the people; and the result is, as we have said, that in the West both parties are substantially agreed in demanding the taxation of bonds. We cannot quote better evidence than is afforded by the declaration of the St. Louis *Democrat*, a prosperous journal, and one whose radicalism cannot be disputed. "Without reference to either of the bills before the Senate," remarks the *Democrat*, "we urge members to consider that opinion at the West is almost unanimous in demanding either taxation of bonds or such a reduction of the interest as will fully compensate for exemption from taxation." For this reason, and further on the ground that by acquiescing in one or the other of these changes the bondholders will obviate an ugly controversy as to the payment of the principal of the Five-twenties, our St. Louis contemporary calls upon its Radical friends to save the party from defeat by making timely concessions to popular feeling. We apprehend that the appeal will outweigh much moral argument in the judgment of the party dominant in Congress.

As a matter of principle, indeed, we detect no difference between Gen. LOGAN's proposition and the amended pending bill for which the more Conservative financiers of the Senate committee are responsible. The rate of taxation which he proposes is excessive, and will scarcely be sanctioned in any circumstances. But the principle of the proposal—that, notwithstanding the promise to the contrary, the bonds shall be subject to Federal taxation—is in no respect worse than the principle which underlies Mr. SHERMAN's proposal to compel the exchange of six per cent. bonds for five per cents. A certain pressure is doubtless needed to induce the exchange, and the Senate scheme applies the screw to the bondholders by threatening, impliedly, payment in currency instead of gold. The nature of the pressure is not modified by the plea that a five per cent. bond running forty years is a better investment than a six per cent. bond which may be paid at the end of five years. Disguise it as you may, compulsion is there, and we must be prepared to hear those whom it affects prefer the charge of bad faith. It will be no answer to say that the compulsory reduction of interest is in accordance with the practice of England, though a remembrance of the fact should moderate reproaches coming from that qearter.

In truth, a pending scheme at five per cent. will be the same in its effect upon the holders of five-twenties as a federal tax of one per cent., with this difference in favor of the latter, that, while the substitution of a lower rate of interest will be constant, so long as the bond lasts, the tax may be reduced or abolished when the improved condition of the country shall render either convenient. Moreover, the Senate bill will not extinguish the popular aversion to privileges and exemptions which Gen. LOGAN's resolution is intended to satisfy. The St. Louis *Democrat* may be content; but who will go bail for the demagogues, and furnish guarantees against a repetition of the cry for the taxation of bonds, though the rate of interest be now reduced?

We accept the measures before the Senate as a confession that in some manner the charge upon the country on account of the debt must be lessened. They have their origin in the same discontent as that to which Gen. LOGAN gives expression. As originally introduced, Mr. SHERMAN's bill provided for a one per cent. tax, so that to the principle involved in the Western movement he can offer no objection. Nor will the bondholders be wise in attempting resistance. It is not the interest of any class to provoke hostility by clinging tenaciously to privileges which wear the aspect of injustice; and we believe that the holders of National bonds will avert controversy and in the end promote their interests by yielding somewhat to the popular current. Whether taxation or consolidation at a lower rate will serve them best, is a question for themselves to answer; but that one or the other is in store for them, we hardly venture to doubt.

## MINOR TOPICS.

It is very delightful to have an oracle on hand, especially one so competent, and so confident in its own omniscience as the *Tribune*. That journal declares in its usual style that "Congress has performed no unconstitutional act in its policy of Reconstruction." We are glad to hear it, and have only to regret that the *Tribune* did not let the world know this a little sooner. It would have saved a great deal of needless trouble. Mr. STEVENS would have been spared the necessity of declaring that in all its policy of Reconstruction, Congress was acting *outside* the Constitution. It would also have spared the House of Representatives the spasm from which it suffered so severely as to the apprehended decision of the Supreme Court. The *Tribune* does wrong to keep its wisdom on such important matters to itself so long. Its "reticence" in this case came very near abolishing the Supreme Court, to say nothing of putting an end to all dinner-table talk on the part of its Judges. We trust we shall be spared such perils for the future. Let the *Tribune* overcome its native modesty, and give Congress and the country the full benefit of its effulgent wisdom.

There is a great deal of keen logical power among the Democratic members of Congress. Take Mr. ELDRIDGE's exhibition of Saturday as an illustration. After Mr. PAINE had branded the statements of the *Tribune's* Washington correspondent, concerning him, in whole and in part, as utterly and unqualifiedly fictitious and false, Mr. ELDRIDGE got the floor and drew the conclusion from what Mr. PAINE had said, that "the correspondent had lied." The prompt and confident manner in which Mr. E. drew this inference, brushing away at once all the fogs and doubts by which the subject was surrounded, reflects the highest credit on the clearness of his intellect and the strength of his logical faculties. It is to be wished that Mr. ELDRIDGE would speak oftener in the House.

The *Round Table*, in speaking of the Queen's solicitude for the welfare of her servants, and of her extreme kindness to her inferiors, as shown in her diary, says that this is "a distinguishing characteristic of high birth and breeding." We beg leave to remark that this is a piece of trash, worthy of the most imbecile Dundreary to be found in the British peerage. Kindness to inferiors is a matter of intrinsic character, and not at all of "birth" or "breeding." The Queen is kind-hearted, not in the least because of her birth or her breeding—but because of her individual nature. We can find among the best born and bred of the English aristocracy as large a proportion of men who are proud, heartless, domineering and tyrannical to their inferiors, as can be found among those in our own community, who have neither "birth" nor "breeding" in the conventional sense of those words.

We find in the *Express* a very able and effective speech made in the Constitutional Convention by Mr. E. BROOKS in rebuke of the imputations sometimes cast on the government and people of this City. We do not propose to review the several points made by Mr. BROOKS,—but desire to notice one of them. In noticing the fact that two Democratic journals were suppressed during the war for publishing a forged proclamation of the President, he lays special stress upon the fact that Republican papers,—the TIMES among them,—"escaped all punishment, or at least were permitted to be published, while the Democratic journals were stopped." Mr. BROOKS may find the explanation of this remarkable discrimination in the fact, that the TIMES *did not publish* the forged proclamation referred to, while the Democratic journals did. Would it not have been well enough to notice this difference in the two cases in the course of his speech?

A collision occurred between two freight cars on the Harlem road, in Centre-street, on Saturday, which killed two horses. The attempt to run freight cars over this City railroad track is fruitful in delays and accidents. Passengers by the cars trying to reach the lower part of the City over this road, are regularly subjected to the most vexatious and annoying delays—to say nothing of exposure to more serious accidents. It is the only one of the City railroads which tries to combine freighting and passenger business. It makes the Fourth-avenue road, which in other respects is among the best, decidedly the worst of the City railroads.

The Democrats feel compelled to nominate PENDLETON to maintain the ground they took at Chicago in 1864. They were then for *peace* at any price,—being utterly opposed to the war which had, up to that time, failed to restore the Union. They are now equally strong for peace with all the world,—and take the best possible method of securing it, by adopting a financial policy which will render it utterly impossible for us ever to contract a loan to carry on another war. The Democracy is a consistent party.

The Boston *Advertiser*, commenting on the fact that Gen. HANCOCK refuses to permit any man to enter upon the duties of any public office, unless he can take the oath required by law, thinks that "perhaps the President was a little hasty in asking a vote of thanks for him." Is it not also possible that the Radical Republicans may have been a "little hasty" in denouncing the General as a Copperhead and rebel?

The *Leader* recommends that the next Democratic National Convention be held in New-York, because "its surroundings are independent and eclectic." That is probably quite true—though we think they are rather *more* independent than eclectic—some of them at all events. If the unterrified Democracy will take a walk through the strongholds of their party,—in the Sixth Ward or in Mackerellville, for example, we think they will agree with us. When they get near the Police-stations they grow a little more "eclectic;" and perhaps on the whole the two sections offset each other, and so keep up an average which justifies the *Leader's* indorsement.

It is a very comfortable thing to get anything settled. We are delighted, therefore, to learn from the Louisville *Journal* that the President's recent letter to Gen. GRANT has accomplished this result. The *Journal* says of that letter, "it is a stinger; it is a finisher; it is a demolisher; it leaves nothing to be done." When we learn nobody will [illegible] to do anything. Things generally can be allowed to remain—undone. We wish the *Journal* had found it convenient to tell us what it is that has been so decisively "settled,"—but even this is of little consequence in view of its most comfortable assurance that "nothing remains to be done."

We heard a great deal before the election, especially from the *World*, about official corruption and the necessity of reforming it. We were promised prompt and effective reform just as fast as the Democrats got possession of power. Why has all this ceased? Why does no member of the Democratic Assembly bring forward some measure to cure the evil? Why do they all seem a great deal more contented with "corruption" now, than they did when they were out of office? Why does the *World* maintain so profound and significant a silence on the subject? And, lastly, why do we take the trouble to ask such useless questions in regard to it?

A New-England telegraphic dispatch says that Mr. DOOLITTLE's bitter speech ruined the chance of Mr. THOMAS for a seat in the Senate. As the speech had nothing whatever to do with the question whether Mr. THOMAS is entitled to his seat or not, it is not easy to see why it should have so much weight in deciding the Senate's action.

### Congressional Quotations.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

"Two members of Congress, one in each House, endeavored to enliven their oratory by making the same quotation from an old bit of English doggrel originally used in a Parliamentary debate. Both were, doubtless, aided in their scholastic explorations by the fact that Mr. WEBSTER made precisely the same quotation in one of his speeches on the Mexican war."

I clip the above paragraph from your invaluable column of "Minor Topics" in the TIMES of to-day, for the purpose of pointing out several errors which appear therein.

You undoubtedly allude to the speeches of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER in the Senate on Thursday last, on the admission of Mr. THOMAS, Senator elect from Maryland, and of Hon. HENRY L. DAWES in the House, on the eligibility of JOHN Y. BROWN, Representative elect from Kentucky. These speeches were made in Congress on the same day, and each ended with the "doggrel" lines which you say originated "in a Parliamentary debate." Mr. SUMNER gave the quotation as follows:

"I hear a lion in the lobby roar!
Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door?
Or shall we open it and let him in,
And see if we can get him out again?"

Mr. DAWES gave it the following version:

"I hear a lion in the lobby roar!
Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door
And keep him out? Or shall we let him in,
To try if we can turn him out again?"

The origin of the lines referred to was as follows: On the 7th of January, 1680, in a debate in the English House of Commons on the "Exclusion bill," Col. TITUS said: "If a lion was in the lobby, and we were to consider which way to secure ourselves from him, I should conclude that it was best to shut the door and keep him out." [Grey's Parliamentary Debates, vol. 8, p. 275.]

About sixty years afterward Rev. JAMES BRAMSTON wrote a poem in imitation of HORACE's "Art of Poetry," entitled "The Art of Politics," in which the lines referred to first appeared—the correct quotation being:

But Titus said with his uncommon sense,
When the Exclusion bill was in suspense,
I hear a lion in the lobby roar,
Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door
And keep him there? or shall we let him in
To try if we can turn him out again."

The "Art of Politics," by BRAMSTON, is among DODSLEY's Collection of Poems, and the original lines of the above quotation may be found at page 288, of the first volume of DODSLEY's Collection.

It will be seen that neither Mr. SUMNER or Mr. DAWES quoted the lines correctly.

The speech of Mr. WEBSTER, in which these lines appear, was delivered at Marshfield, Mass., on the 1st of September, 1848, and strange as it may seem, Mr. WEBSTER himself committed the error of attributing the authorship of these lines to a member of Parliament of the time of CHARLES II. (See WEBSTER's works, vol. 2 p. 443.)

If this hastily drawn article be deemed worthy of publication, please give it place in your entertaining paper.

ARMONCK.

Feb. 15, 1868.

[Our correspondent, writing with the books before him, gives a more detailed statement of the history of this doggerel than we did, writing solely from memory. But in the main he confirms our statement. The substance of the lines originated in a Parliamentary debate, and the lines themselves were quoted by Mr. WEBSTER, from whom, doubtless, both Mr. SUMNER and Mr. DAWES borrowed them.—ED. TIMES.]

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Theatrical.

Mr. WALLACK offers this week a repetition of the successful performances of the last. The chief feature will be "Pauline," which will harrow the souls of the public three nights out of the six. This drama has several pointed moral lessons which no obtuseness can overlook. It shows the danger which menaces any girl who marries a Frenchman; it also exhibits even more powerfully than does the sensational story of *Bluebeard* the evils of feminine curiosity; last, but not least, it teaches all married men how to treat their wives' female friends—*i. e.* shoot them on the spot. Since the performance of "Pauline" several gentlemen of this city have detected a strange disarrangement of the contents of their book-cases for which no satisfactory account has yet been given by the partners of their joys and sorrows. It has not transpired, however, that the wives of any of our citizens have been discovered hanging to the bed-room doors. The American ladies have perhaps despaired of accomplishing a feat which is one of the things "they do so much better in France." "Pauline" increases in popular favor because it is so excellently performed. WALLACK's company transmutes every base thing it touches into gold. The play will be given on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday. On Tuesday "Ours" will be presented, and on Friday Mr. WALLACK will appear in "The Captain of the Watch," and "Woodcock's Little Game."

THE OLYMPIC.

At the Olympic Theatre Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL will appear all the week in her two famous characters of *Amry* and *Fanchon*. "Little Barefoot" will be performed on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and "Fanchon" on the other nights. Mr. G. L. FOX's performance of the stupid brother, in "Little Barefoot," is a sight that nobody should fail to see. His comic genius is completely exhibited in this personation, which, in other hands, has been hitherto regarded as a very dreary matter. "Little Barefoot" is a far livelier play than "Fanchon," albeit the moral of the story is much like that of the latter. Mr. COLLIER's performance is very natural and very effective, and Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL's *Amry*, as every one knows, is a marvel of spirit, quaintness and refreshing simplicity. Miss MITCHELL's other play, "The Pearl of Savoy," is in preparation for next week. After that has received its inevitable share of popular favor the great pantomime will be produced with every care necessary to secure a splendid success.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

"The White Fawn," surrounded by the pretty dears and gazed at by admiring bucks, at Niblo's theatre, will, it is needless to say, revisit the glimpses of the lime-light moon every night until further notice. The same excitement which attended the production of the "Black Crook" is now perceived at Niblo's, and the same immigration from distant States and Territories to behold the ballet still exists. The dramatic performers, Messrs. SMITH and VINING, Miss WELLS, Miss MONTAGUE, and others, conscientiously do the best possible in their various personations, although the best "points" in the play are reserved for the toes of the dancers.

THE CIRCUS.

The Circus will be unusually attractive this week, by reason of the reappearance of Mr. PFAU, the great Russian athlete, in his perilous feats on the flying trapeze, which made such a stir on the occasion of his *début* this season. Miss LUCILLE WATSON will continue to be the attraction of the ring and equestrian department, and the other favorites of the arena will appear. The amphitheatre in Fourteenth-street is one of the most cheerful places of amusement in the City. Its ventilation is perfect, every part of it affords equal facilities for seeing the performances, and the effect produced on the minds of its visitors is that they are spending a most agreeable, social evening. They see on every side and in front of them delighted children, crowing over the sights in the ring, and thoroughly good, old-fashioned family parties enjoying themselves as they hardly do anywhere else.

FRENCH THEATRE.

The French company of dramatic performers at the French Theatre appear on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, in full force, with the customary variety of drama and vaudeville.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Miss LOTTA's farewell week at the Broadway Theatre is inaugurated this week. The programme will consist of the comedy of "The Pet of the Petticoats" and the farce of "Family Jars." The charming and vivacious comedienne is perhaps the nicest species of preserves ever found in any family jar, and the little Broadway Theatre is just the pantry for big boys and girls to go to who wish to get a taste. The ancient comedy of "The Pet of the Petticoats" has long existed, like the Sphynx, in order to puzzle beholders as to its original purpose. The mystery is now cleared up: it was evidently designed to exhibit, in the fulness of time, what wonderful things a bright little actress like LOTTA can do with a dreary play.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

The New-York Theatre and the Worrell Sisters have attracted fine houses to see "The Streets of New-York," which was revived last week for the first time in two years. The cast which made it so successful formerly at the Olympic is in a great degree revived here with it. Miss IRENE appears in the sympathetic *rôle* of *Miss Fairweather*, and is very effective. The management of the stage is excellent, and the sensational effects of the drama are all carefully preserved. It will be performed during the entire week without change, and then withdrawn for the reappearance of the favorite star, Miss KATE REIGNOLDS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

The highly moral drama of "Little Red Riding Hood" will be performed at Barnum's Museum all the week. A real wolf will *not* be introduced to make the piece more thrillingly effective, although there now is, no doubt, among Mr. BARNUM's collection of curiosities the identical animal which personated the original Little Red Riding Hood's grandma with such fatal effect. Large numbers of ladies and children have crowded the museum during the past week to see this play, which has taken the same hold upon the popular heart as "Little Boy Blue and Patty and her Pitcher" did last season.

### Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"Lucia di Lammermoor" is the opera announced at the Academy of Music to-night, with Mme. DE LA GRANGE and Signor BRIGNOLI in the cast. At the *matinée* on Saturday there was a very large attendance; "La Travita" was given in a thoroughly successful manner.

MUSICAL RUMORS ELSEWHERE.

It is rumored that Mr. GROVER is anxious to effect a combination with Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH, by which the German and Italian forces under the different directors may be united. The intention is, of course, peace, not war. With a double or triple company, it would be possible to play seven times a week. No one has thought of inquiring whether it is desirable to play seven times a week, but should the question be asked, the answer would, we fear, be prompt enough. The fact of the matter is simply this: We have at this moment any quantity of second, third and fourth class artists. The amazing and paralyzing influence of these has brought music down to the lowest point. Combining them—it seems to us—can do no good. Where there is a real attraction people will go; where there is none they politely but firmly decline to go. Combination means increased expense; and after that mutual ruin. The latter, indeed, is its scope and purpose. Next to succeeding yourself, the best thing is to make your opponent fail; or if this cannot be effected, to so combine it that both fail together.

To those who have wearily watched the scheming of last week and know how vain it must be, it is only necessary to say a few words. A combination of nonentities cannot succeed. It may enable the manager to play as often as he wants, but it is an inducement for the public to stay away as frequently as possible. The public will be on the side of the heaviest artillery. Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has an excellent company. It is not easy to find three artists better than LA GRANGE, PHILLIPS and BRIGNOLI. They are always acceptable to the public, and generally draw fine houses. It may be questioned if they acted wisely in leaving Pike's Opera House, where they had the most beautiful theatre in the City, and a population almost entirely to themselves. At all events they are now at the Academy. Any combination meaning seven times a week cannot succeed, because Mr. PIKE will not allow his theatre to play second fiddle to the Academy of Music,—nor should he. An irrepressible conflict, then, has to come. There will be two operas, one on the west side, and the other on the east. It will be a question of who draws most, Madame PAREPA-ROSA in the Eighth-avenue, or Madame LA GRANGE in Irving-place. There cannot be much question about the result. It is one, too, which cannot in any way be influenced by the small people who abound just now in the streets of New-York. Mr. MARETZEK acts with Mr. GROVER simply as a conductor, loaning him his artists and so on. Mr. GROVER is the actual manager, and the responsibility of not opening at Pike's according to announcement remains with him. There was no rehearsal on Saturday, although it was stated very distinctly that there would be a performance to-night. It is certain, however, that in a few days—on Wednesday we believe—Pike's Opera House will be opened, and with a company that can hold its own against any sort of opposition. It may not, however, be under the direction of Mr. GROVER.

ITALIAN OPERA DI CAMERA.

It is undoubtedly a good idea to furnish the musical community with an establishment wherein they may hear the young and rising talent of the day, and so watch and encourage its development. This Mr. TRENOR has attempted to accomplish at his very bright and pleasant hall in the Sixth-avenue. The first season was inaugurated on Friday evening, when "Lucrezia Borgia" was performed. It may be questioned if this work comes properly within the range of parlor opera, and it may be questioned, even if it did so, whether in the absence of appropriate scenery, etc., the public is prepared to pay a dollar and a half for the privilege of hearing it. The cast, let us hasten to say, was good, and better in every way than could have been expected at an establishment whose pretentions were modest in everything except the selection of the opening work. Miss MERRIFIELD was the *Lucrezia*; Miss LANDSMAN the *Orsini*, Signor SEVERINI the *Genarro*, and Signor RANDOLFI the *Duke*. The gentlemen are artists already well known to the public. Miss MERRIFIELD overtaxed herself in the heavy *rôle* which she selected for her *début*, and Miss LANDSMAN has much to learn. Both ladies, however, possess charming voices, and need only a few opportunities like the present to learn how to use them advantageously. The orchestra was under the direction of Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ, and was good. The dresses also were excellent and brilliant. There was a fair, but not crowded attendance. We have no doubt that on the next performance everything will go better.

SYMPHONY SOIREE.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS gave his fourth *soirée* on Saturday evening, at Steinway Hall. The orchestra, as usual, consisted of eighty performers, and the soloist was Mr. CARL ROSA—who played on this occasion far better than we have heard him play before. SPHOR's very beautiful concerto in G major, (No. 11,) has seldom been given with such delicacy and correctness. The programme otherwise was brief, but entirely satisfactory. It consisted of BEETHOVEN's "Coriolanus" overture, SCHUMANN's symphony in C, and a ballade for orchestra by HANS VON BULOW—the pianist who is most talked about by his friends and least by the public; who has displayed a great capacity for impertinence and a very small one for common sense. He is conspicuous also for liking WAGNER's music, and being the brother-in-law of LISZT—distinctions which the Germany of America cannot be expected to resist. Hence some one has said that HANS VON BULOW must necessarily be a great man, and perhaps he is. The "Ballade" which was played on Saturday night was a sufficient evidence that he has very clear and expansive ideas. The form, to be sure was a little extensive; but it *was* form and not confusion. The instrumentation was extremely well colored, many of the effects being better and purer than we find them in LISZT. It is however always programme music, and oppressive from the smallness of its pretense, and the greatness of its significance. It was played very excellently by the orchestra; as indeed were the two other works to which we have referred.

THE "SHAMROCK" AT IRVING HALL.

Dr. JOHN P. DOYLE, a traveled and experienced lecturer, gave his first entertainment at Irving Hall on Saturday evening. The gentleman calls it "The Shamrock, or Chips from the Blarney Stone, a three-leaved Irish Entertainment of Fun, Story and Song." He was assisted by Mr. ARTHUR MATTHISON, vocally, and Mr. FRANK GILDER on the pianoforte. The entertainment kept the audience in a roar from beginning to end.

# TELEGRAMS.

**A Formidable Revolution in Japan.**

**Admiral Bell Drowned at the Mouth of the Osaka River.**

**Cordial Relations of Italy and the United States.**

**Rumored Ministerial Changes in England.**

## JAPAN.

**Revolution in Consequence of the Opening of Ports to Foreigners—The Young Mikado a Prisoner—The Late Shogoon a Fugitive—Destruction of Hiago by Fire.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Feb. 16.

The advices from Yokohama, Japan, to the 25th of January, report that a formidable revolution had taken place in Japan, in consequence of the opening of the new ports to foreigners.

The young Mikado was seized by the three leading Princes of the Empire—SATSUMA, CHOISU and TOSO—and remained a prisoner in their hands.

The late Shogoon, STOTS-BASHI, fled from Meako, and shut himself up in the castle of Osaka, where he placed himself under the protection of the fleets of the Foreign Powers in that harbour. But the Ministers of the Treaty Powers have given a distinct solemn assurance to the Japanese that they will not in any way interfere in the struggle.

STOTS-BASHI was collecting forces and organizing an army, with which he would attempt to recover his lost power. Meantime, the confederated Daimios proposed no immediate action.

CHAS. H. ROSE, Surgeon of the United States steamer *Hartford*, is dead.

The town of Hiago was burned on Christmas Day.

It was not probable that the Foreign Ministers would make any efforts for a settlement of their relations with either of the opposing parties until after the assembling of the nobility of the Empire in council.

Meanwhile the country was without a recognized head. Disturbances of a serious nature had taken place in Yeddo. The enclosure of the principal palace of the Shogoon was broken into by a mob, and the Castle and residence of the ladies of his court were set on fire and destroyed on the 16th of January. The widows of the former Shogoons, who lived in the palace, were killed. It is said that the mob consisted of the people of Satsuma, who were attempting to rescue a sister of their prince, the wife of a former Shogoon.

Two days after this outrage the great palace of Prince SATSUMA in Jeddo was attacked and destroyed by the Shogoon's troops, and a large amount of the Prince's property in other parts of the city was plundered or destroyed.

The officers of the Shogoon disavow any intention to quarrel with SATSUMA, but declare that they only wished to dislodge bands of robbers who were located in the places which were destroyed. It was reported that 140 of SATSUMA's men were killed, and 160 wounded, and that the troops of the Shogoon lost from 50 to 60 killed and wounded.

Some of SATSUMA's men made their way out of the city to a small steamer belonging to the Prince, and steamed out into the harbor. They were followed by a war vessel of the Shogoon, and a fight took place in which the latter was worsted, and the steamer escaped.

The ports of Hiago and Osaka were formally proclaimed open to foreigners on the 1st of January, but trade had not yet commenced at either place, owing to the disturbed condition of the country.

The condition of the first settlers at the new ports was very unpleasant. Their houses were of an inferior description and provisions of all kinds were scarce and dear. The main settlement was located at Kine, a miserable fishing village two miles from Hiago. The Foreign Ministers were generally censured for selecting a site so inferior in every respect to that of the port of Hiago.

Admiral BELL, of the United States Navy, was drowned at the mouth of Osaka River on Jan. 11. The mouth of the river had been closed by a sand-bar, which formed during a heavy storm. The Admiral had been waiting for several days to cross the bar, when he finally started, accompanied by Flag-Lieut. REED and 13 men in a boat from the *Hartford*. While passing over the bar, going in the direction of Osaka, the boat capsized, and all on board were drowned except three sailors. The bodies were recovered and buried near the mouth of the Osaka River.

F. G. MYBURGH, the British Consul at the new port, died Jan. 21.

The 25th of January being the Japanese New Year, all business was suspended at Yokohama, and trade and commerce had been dull for some time past. Grey sheetings were in slight demand at $2 75@$3 40; cotton yarns, $47@$53; Silk Market firm but quiet; best Nubush, $850; Ashu, $710; Koshua, $730; Atchiscan, $520. Tea steady; good business doing and prices firm, while stock was small; Fine, $34; Medium, $30 @$34. Exchange on London, 4s. ½d.; four months credit, 4s. 4d.; Boos, 298. Freights steady, on New-York, £3 10s., on London, £4.

## CHINA.

**Mr. Burlingame's Mission—Victories of the Imperial Troops Over the Rebels—Discovery of Coal Beds—Necessity for Opening the Yang-tse-kiang River—Commercial and Financial Intelligence.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Feb. 16.

The steamship *Great Republic*, from China and Japan, arrived this morning, bringing advices from Hong Kong to Jan. 7, Shanghae to the 17th, and Yokohama the 27th. The following intelligence has been received:

The steamer *Great Republic* brings 10 through passengers for New-York, 17 for San Francisco, and 375 Chinese steerage passengers. She experienced heavy weather the entire outward voyage, but pleasant weather while returning.

A Shanghae dispatch, dated Jan. 17, says that Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, the Chinese Ambassador to the Treaty Powers, leaves China for San Francisco on Feb. 25. His suite consists of 30 persons and includes J. MCLEARY BROWN, late Secretary of the British Legation to China, First Secretary, and E. DUCHAIMPS, who accompanied Mr. BURLINGAME to the Empire last year, Second Secretary.

Two Chinese officials of the highest rank proceed with Mr. BURLINGAME as noviciates, but by Imperial decree Mr. BURLINGAME has been placed at the head of the mission. He has letters of credence to each of the Treaty Powers, signed for the first time by the Emperor himself.

The mission is to be permanent as soon as the Chinese officials fit themselves for foreign diplomatic duties. This mission is regarded by residents of China as the greatest step in advance yet taken by the empire.

The United States double-ender *Ashuelot* will take Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME to Hankow. All the other men-of-war of the American squadron are at Nagasaki, Yokohama and Hiago, Japan.

Pekin advices state that the rebels and mounted robbers have slaughtered great numbers of the people, but there is no danger whatever of the capture of the capital.

In Shantung thirty thousand rebels have been killed, and the Imperial troops are everywhere victorious. Horrible barbarities were committed by the Shantung rebels.

Extensive coal beds have been discovered seven miles from Ningpo, and there is a prospect that the coal mines at New-Chinkaing, four miles from the Yang-tse-kiang River, can be worked.

The United States tonnage at Shanghae for the quarter ending Dec. 31 amounted to 103,819 tons; the value of the cargoes entered was 8,615,610 taels, and the value of the cargoes cleared was 8,088,915 taels, and the Consular invoices certified in the same time 3,322,721 taels. The attention of the New-York Chamber of Commerce is called to these facts. The value of the exports from Shanghae is greater than from the entire Russian Empire.

Shanghae is entering upon a career of extraordinary prosperity.

The opening of the Yang-tse-kiang River is an absolute commercial as well as political necessity to the United States, now the nearest neighbors of China. There has been a parade of four American fire engines and one hook and ladder company.

The French residents will send to California for American fire engines.

Everything is quiet at the river and coast ports.

The Chinese merchants are busy making settlements preparatory to the Chinese New Year.

An exploring party, under the guidance of a noted engineer, has started up the Yangtsekiang River from Hankow, and will try to cross the Snowy Mountains and reach Calcutta by the Brahmapootra River. Great scientific results are expected if the expedition goes through safely.

H. L. PETERSON, private secretary to Admiral BELL, witnessed the grand meteoric display, near the west wall of China, Nov. 5.

There has been a terrible earthquake in the Island of Formosa, by which 30,000 lives were lost.

The amount of green teas exported to the United States this season, to date, is 10,200,000 pounds.

Exchange on London at sight is quoted at 5s. 9d.; six months Sight, 5s. 11d.; Credits, six months, 6s. 11½d. On Paris, Credits, six months sight, 7fs. 57½c. ℔ tael; Mexican Dollars, 73@74; Carolus Dollars, 74@77; American Drills, 40 yards, 400@410 taels ℔ piece; English Drills, 370@470 taels ℔ 40 yards; New Maleva Opium, 508 taels; Patna new, 475 taels; Benares, same quotations.

Freights to London, £3 ℔ ton. Vessels on the berth for London, the *Western Chief* and *Assyria*; for New-York, the American bark *Nabob*.

The bark *Nabob* has a charter of $16 gold ℔ ton of 40 cubic feet for New-York.

American Coal 1450 taels ℔ Chinese ton.

## ITALY AND AMERICA.

**Honors to Admiral Farragut—Friendly Relations of the two Nations.**

FLORENCE, Saturday, Feb. 15.

The dinner to ADMIRAL FARRAGUT, mentioned in these dispatches yesterday, was a grand affair. SELLA, the former Minister of Finance, toasted the Admiral, and, in his remarks, said that iron hearts, and not iron-clads based his fame.

Admiral FARRAGUT, in acknowledging the compliment, spoke of his love for Italy, and his confidence in her noble progress.

GEORGE P. MARSH, the representative of the United States in Italy, on behalf of his country thanked SELLA for his hopes of an eternal alliance.

DEPRETIS, the former Secretary for Marine Affairs, said that such an alliance with America—"a country found by Columbus, baptized by Vespucci and celebrated by Botta"—was entirely natural.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

**Rumors of a Change in the Ministry.**

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 16.

It is generally believed that Lord STANLEY will soon succeed Earl DERBY at the head of the Ministry.

**Unfounded Reports of the Death of the Earl of Derby and Judge Shee.**

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 15—Evening.

The reports which were printed in the morning journals, and which have been in circulation all day, to the effect that the Earl of Derby and Judge SHEE were dead, are without foundation. Though both gentlemen have been dangerously ill, it is announced to-night that they are much better, and their speedy recovery is confidently looked for.

## FRANCE.

**No Change in the Ministry, nor Important Alterations in the Constitution Contemplated.**

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 16.

The semi-official journals of this city deny that there will be any immediate change in the Ministry, and contradict the reports that the Government contemplates important alterations in the Constitution of the Empire.

## BELGIUM.

**Large Fire at Antwerp.**

ANTWERP, Sunday, Feb. 16—Evening.

A fire occurred here to-day which at first threatened to be very destructive. It broke out in a fleet of vessels laden with petroleum, and near some large warehouses stored with that article; but the flames were confined to two or three lighters on board of which about three hundred barrels of petroleum were destroyed.

## ABYSSINIA.

**Reports Regarding the British Expedition Discredited.**

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 15—Evening.

Late advices do not confirm the Abyssinian intelligence sent to the United States last evening. Dispatches received to-day state that no such movements of the Egyptian auxiliary corps, as alleged, had occurred. Much of the news from Abyssinia is to be received with caution.

## HAYTI.

**The Revolution General—A Successor to President Salnave Proclaimed.**

HAVANA, Friday, Feb. 14.

Advices have been received from Hayti stating that the revolution in the southern part of that island has become general.

Gen. SOLOMON, the present Minister to European courts, has been proclaimed President in place of Gen. SALNAVE.

All the principal towns are in arms against the government and authority of SALNAVE.

The steamer *James T. Brady*, from New-York for Montevideo, arrived on the 10th inst. at Nassau, leaking.

Considerable excitement has been created in this city by a shoemaker murdering his wife by chopping her into small pieces with an ax.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

**Cholera in Buenos Ayres—Successful Revolt in the Argentine Republic—Hopes of a General Peace in Peru.**

LISBON, Saturday, Feb. 15.

The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived here to-day. She brings the following intelligence:

Beyond the usual skirmishing there had been no fighting between the hostile armies on the Parana.

The cholera was still raging with unabated fury in Buenos Ayres. There was also much sickness in the camps of both the armies.

The revolt which had broken out in Santa Fe, one of the provinces of the Argentine Republic, had been successful, the ruling Government having been overthrown.

The Spanish Government hopes for a general peace from the internal dissensions now prevailing in Peru.

## RECONSTRUCTION.

**The New-Orleans Municipality—Correspondence between Gens. Grant and Hancock.**

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 15.

The Speaker laid before the House the following, in compliance with the resolution of the House of Feb. 14, 1868:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of the correspondence between Gen. HANCOCK and myself relative to the removal, by Gen. HANCOCK, of Councilmen in the City of New-Orleans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

[Telegram received at Washington, Feb. 7, 1868, from the headquarters of the Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, Feb. 7, 1868:]

GEN. U. S. GRANT: I have removed nine members of the City Council—two white and seven colored—for contempt of the orders of the military commander in proceeding to an election for a Recorder for the Second District, and which is an elective office, under the laws, by the people and not by the Council.

The attempt to hold the election was made while I was absent in Texas, but the Council were referred to Gen. SHERIDAN's order forbidding elections until reconstruction was complete. Without the authority of the commanding General nevertheless these members voted for an immediate election, and the project was carried. The election was about to be completed when one or two members more timid than these left and broke the quorum.

A case in point will be found in the order of Gen MOWER, special order of Oct. 15, 1867, removing the Jefferson City Council for a like offence.

My action in this matter was in accordance with the power granted by the Reconstruction act, which allows the District Commander to suspend or remove persons from office, and provide from time to time for the performance of the duties of persons removed by appointment.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General United States Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1868.

*Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, New-Orleans:*

Suspend your order removing the City Council of New-Orleans until full report of reasons is sent. Answer by mail.

U. S. GRANT, General.

By telegraph received at Washington, D. C., 9 A. M., Feb. 11, 1868, from New-Orleans, La., 2:30 P. M., Feb. 9, 1868:

*Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States:*

Your dispatch of the 8th of February, directing me to suspend my Order No. 28, of the 7th of December, removing certain members of the City Council of New-Orleans, until a full report of the reasons therefore should be sent to you, was received at 10 P. M. to-day. I request that you may reconsider your action and that any order in the premises be not suspended until you have the full report of the reasons called for by you.

I telegraphed you at the moment the order was issued, giving as full a statement of my reasons for acting as I thought could be made. I referred you to the order of Gen. SHERIDAN forbidding elections, which you have on file at your headquarters, and stated that the City Council had been previously notified of this order. I also referred you to an order of Gen. MOWER, issued in October, which last sets forth a parallel case, and which you have on file. In that case an appeal was taken to you for a reinstatement of the Council removed by Gen. MOWER which appeal you have not sustained.

The present case was in defiance of the example of Gen. SHERIDAN's order and of my own letter cautioning the Council to desist in this election, and forwarded to you a printed copy Jan. 26.

It was also illegal under the law by which they claimed to act. I was astonished at the action of the Council, and could not account for it except by the fact that they had been instigated to it by designing men who believed that if I dared to make those removals it would end in my own removal from this place, and that they would be protected.

At any rate, my self-respect as Commander of this District, made it absolutely necessary that I should take summary measures regardless of the consequences with which partisans might threaten me. I do not know what fuller report could be furnished in this case, for all the papers explaining my action have been sent to you. To suspend my order would be to destroy my usefulness here, and in such want of a sense of what I consider due to me and my position in this matter would necessitate a respectful request to be relieved from my present command. Although I have been here seventy days, this is the second occasion I have taken on my own responsibility to make a removal—the first one two days previous to this; both for grave causes, reported to you in detail by telegraph; and while I fully recognize the power of the General-in-Chief to disapprove my action, I respectfully request that as I have acted upon a full knowledge of the facts, the General-in-Chief may delay his action until he can inform me what further papers or information he may desire, in addition to what has already been furnished, for a full understanding of the case under consideration.

My action in the premises was originally based upon the first supplementary Reconstruction act of July 19, 1867. I await your reply before issuing the order.

W. S. HANCOCK,
[Telegram.] Major-General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, Feb. —, 1868.

*Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, New-Orleans, La.:*

If your order removing City Council has been executed, and new appointees are in, you need not suspend orders as directed.

U. S. GRANT, General.

[Telegram received Feb. 11, 1868, from New-Orleans, Feb. 11, 1868.]

*General U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Army:*

The changes in the City Council was an accomplished fact when your dispatch of February 9 was received. Several of the appointees had already filed copies of their oaths of office. In my selections I have appointed the best men to office, without regard to their political sentiments. All must take the required oath. The change will be of immense advantage to the city, as the poor, of which the city is principally composed, are dependent upon the public confidence.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General United States Army.

**The Report of Disturbances on the New-Haven and Derby Railroad Unfounded.**

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sunday, Feb. 16.

The report of a strike and serious disturbance on the New-Haven and Derby Railroad is without foundation. A few men, dissatisfied with the wages paid by the sub-contractors, $1 25 per day, refused to work, and threatened those who did. There were no serious demonstrations made, nor were pistols used. The men have been at work since without molestation. The contractors have more applicants for work than they can employ. One hundred men are now engaged on the line, and the ground is broken at several points. GEORGE D. CHAPMAN, the contractor, expects to complete the work within eleven months. The road will connect at Derby with the proposed line to Turners' Station on the Erie Railroad *via* the Hudson River suspension bridge.

**Proceedings of the Tennessee Conservative Convention—Andrew Johnson Nominated for the Presidency.**

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, Feb. 16.

The Conservative State Convention met here to-night, and adopted resolutions looking to a thorough organization throughout the State, warmly indorsing the administration of President JOHNSON, declaring the Government was established to give protection to the political rights and material interest of the white race, and that it should be so administered; proposing to unite with the Democratic Party of the Union, and all others in opposition to the existing Congressional despotism. In relation to the next Presidency the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That ANDREW JOHNSON is the choice of the Democratic Conservative people of Tennessee for the Presidency of the United States in November next; that, if elected, he will receive their cordial and unanimous support. They will, however, if some other good man, who is true to the Constitution, and to the rights and liberties of the people, be nominated by the National Democratic Convention, cheerfully acquiesce and yield him a hearty and enthusiastic support.

**A St. Louis Lawsuit Compromised—Heavy Robbery—Missouri Legislative Proceedings.**

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Feb. 16.

The suit pending between GEO. W. POMEROY, of New-York, and WILLIAM H. BENTON, of St. Louis, for $1,000,000, will be compromised.

EMIL BESSIHL, a popular saloon-keeper, was robbed last night of $6,000 in silverware and diamonds.

A bill ceding a tract 10 miles square south of St. Louis for a site for a national capital was introduced in the lower House of the Legislature yesterday, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Democrats and Radicals are busily engaged in forming clubs for the State and national campaigns of the coming Summer.

Two mail-boxes, containing $5,000 in drafts and money, have been stolen from the Post-office here.

**Shooting Casualty in Nashville, Tenn.—Payment of City Employes—Death of an Acting United States District-Attorney.**

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Feb. 15.

A son of Judge HAWKINS, of the Supreme Court, was badly wounded in the thigh last evening by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his pocket.

The Nashville City authorities succeeded to-day in borrowing $5,000 to pay employes. A much larger sum was needed.

ROSWELL CARY, the Acting United States District-Attorney, died last evening. The remains will be forwarded to his home in Wisconsin.

**Fire at Natick, Mass.**

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, Feb. 16.

A fire at Natick last evening destroyed Leach's Block, occupied by Messrs. Burns, Keity & Co., grocers; Deignaus, clothing-store; Shattuck, boots and shoes; Morse & Co., hardware; J. Warren, photograph-rooms; Isaac Mulligan, billiard-room; M. Hog, saloon. The fire originated in Warren's premises while the family were absent. The cause is unknown. The loss is estimated at $50,000, which is mostly covered by insurance.

**Appointment of Catholic Bishops for the Diocese of Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sunday, Feb. 16.

Yesterday the appointment of three Catholic Bishops for the diocese of Philadelphia was received from Cardinal BARNABO, of Rome. The Pope has designated the following: Rev. WM. O'HARRA, of St. Patrick's, to be Bishop of Scranton; Rev. J. F. SHANAHAN, of Media, Penn., to be Bishop of Harrisburg; and Rev. Dr. BECKER, of Richmond, Va., to be Bishop of Wilmington, Del.

**Destruction by Fire of a Freight Depot at Danielsonville, Mass.**

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, Feb. 16.

The freight-house of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad at Danielsonville, containing a large amount of freight, was entirely consumed by fire this evening. The depot was saved by great exertion. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

**A Negro Convict Shot in Memphis, Miss.**

MEMPHIS, Miss., Saturday, Feb. 15.

A negro named SAM. WILLIAMS, sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary by the Criminal Court, for hog stealing, while being conveyed to jail, attempted to escape, and was shot by the policeman, slightly wounded, and recaptured.

**Burning of the American Theatre in San Francisco.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Feb. 16.

The American Theatre on Sanson-street was destroyed by fire this morning. It was the oldest and largest theatre in San Francisco.

## THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

**Tactics of the Conservatives—Instances of Force and Fraud Cited—Suffering Apprehended in the Future.**

*Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.*

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Monday, Feb. 10, 1868.

The election is over here, and there appears but little doubt of the fact that the proposed Constitution, framed at Montgomery, has been defeated—defeated by default and fraud. I am not an admirer of that document. It possessed any amount of imperfections, and was defective in a hundred respects; its sins were both of omission and commission, and I scarcely know which predominated; but I need not refer to these in detail, as they are already known to your readers. But there is another question of importance to the community and to the nation, and it is this: Was it, or was it not, better that this Constitution, with all its defects, should be adopted, that something like order should succeed the universal anarchy which is reigning now? Admit that the alternatives are despotism and lawlessness, it is indeed a matter for consideration which is preferable. But the despotism of the proposed Constitution is not so intolerable as the present anarchy; yet it falls short of the absolutism which is said to be so fearfully grinding in certain portions of the world; and at the furthest it would have been amended in a few years, and justice would have been secured to all—that is, if the white people willed it. But to descend to particulars.

THE TACTICS OF CONSERVATIVES.

From the beginning the Conservatives placed their sole reliance upon a negative policy. As nearly all the education and intellect of the South, and all the political experience were embodied in that party, they were not slow to perceive that if they went to the polls and deposited their votes they would be beaten; and, therefore, they remained away and took advantage of the last and present Congress, which enabled them to render a negative opposition more powerful than a positive one. There was a time when the Southern white people really dreamed of supremacy over the negro, by calling themselves his friends; but the example of Tennessee last year, when the wealthy aristocrat almost knelt down to his former slave for the sake of his vote, dispelled the illusion; the colored vote is with the Radicals, and that irrevocably; though they need not have been had the Conservatives not acted in a manner to drive off every negro, until compelled to accept colored suffrage from Radical law-makers. After the Tennessee election all conceded that the question of Radical and rebel supremacy must be decided by the numerical strength of the races in various localities; that while there might be a few Radical whites and rebel blacks they were numerically insignificant; were really a grain of sand on the seashore of politics.

I have said that this fact had caused the Conservatives to adopt a negative policy as their only hope; the *wisdom* of Congress, which first incited that body to the passage of enactments which are both wrong and impolitic, also caused them to make egregious blunders in those very acts, one of the greatest of which was, that an absolute majority of all legal voters registered must vote on the Constitution framed or it would fail. The shrewed Southern politicians saw this, and they resolved upon two things: First, they would remain away from the polls themselves; second, they would induce as many negroes to stay away as possible, and thus defeat the Constitution by a lack of sufficient votes to secure its adoption.

THE CASE PLAINLY STATED.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding, I will relate a conversation which occurred between an old rebel and myself, on the first day of the election:

"Have you voted?" I asked.

"No, Sir—not I."

"Do you intend to vote?"

"Not by a —— way, I reckon."

"Why not?"

"Because I want the Constitution defeated."

"And how do you propose to defeat it by inaction?" I asked, although I was fully aware of the Conservative programme, and the reasons for it.

"Why, you see," said he, "there are 171,000 voters registered in the State, and 86,000 must vote on the question of the adoption of the Constitution or it is defeated, and if but a little over 43,000 vote for it, and a little less than 43,000 against it, then it is adopted; but if 85,999 vote for it and no one votes against it, it is defeated, because more than half the registered votes are not recorded at the polls."

"Then you think inaction is your only policy?"

"Yes, Sir; our only one. We will all stay away from the election, and by management we can keep 15,000 negroes away, and our work is done."

"Then you consider Congress a little obliging, after all, for making that proviso in the Reconstruction laws which requires a majority of all the registered voters to go to the polls?"

"Yes, Sir; obliging out of pure d—d stupidity."

THESE TACTICS FOLLOWED.

I have carefully watched the progress of the election in this section, and I can assure you that these tactics were followed to the letter. I will give you a few examples, premising only this, that the negroes and Radical whites are no match, in intelligence and political chicanery, for their Conservative opponents.

BALANCING VOTES.

"Well, Colonel," said I, on the night after the election, to one who bore that title, though how he obtained it I don't know, as he avoided serving in the late war, "how do you feel?"

"Fine, fine; we have won a victory; we've kept twenty-five thousand niggers from the polls."

"How?"

"I'll tell you how I kept fifteen and three white Radicals away; I paired off with them, and gave them plenty of whisky; they didn't know the secret, but every one who staid away from the polls really voted against the Constitution; and so I made a bargain with no less than fifteen niggers and three white men to stay away if I would, and as no one knew that I had made an arrangement with any but him, I kept them all off; I kept them in plenty of whisky, however, all the time."

"Did any of your neighbors resort to that trick?" I then asked.

"Yes, plenty of them—dozens of them; the niggers and the whites who can't read are not hard to gull, especially if you give them plenty of whisky."

ANOTHER PIECE OF STRATEGY.

A wealthy farmer, who lives near Huntsville, adopted the following strategy:—He told the negroes that the election would last two weeks, and that they could vote any time during that period, and he, accordingly, hired no less than twenty-seven of them to go with him to Nashville, and he actually kept them there until this morning, when they returned, greatly disappointed that the election had closed.

STILL ANOTHER.

But while a similar conduct on the part of hundreds of persons kept thousands of colored men from the polls, a system of direct persecution did far more; and but for the latter the vote would have been sufficiently large to have secured the ratification of the Constitution. Nearly all the land, as every intelligent reader must know, is possessed by the rebel element, and it is by securing employment at the hands of these men that the poor, both black and white, must live, and as a consequence the landholder can exercise great influence over his employe; and this was exercised continually. The threat to discharge all who voted was almost universal, while the promises to retain those in employ who would remain away were profuse, and the result can well be imagined. Such tactics would carry an election almost anywhere; and the effect would be far more apparent where the state of society is disorganized, and where all the wealth was arrayed on one side, and nearly all the poverty on the other, and where there was free vent for every kind of trickery and chicanery.

STILL MORE TACTICS.

In addition to the tactics already spoken of, another system was employed exclusively with the poor whites. To them it was represented that the Constitution irrevocably established negro supremacy; that the result of its adoption would be negro Governors, negro legislators, Congressmen, &c., and that it should be beaten at all hazards. And I can assure you that, even among the Southern Radicals, especially the natives, there is an immense prejudice against the negro. A man is called a Radical down here, not because he likes the negro, but because he is hostile to the rebels. This bug-bear of negro supremacy kept five hundred whites from the polls in the small section of Alabama north of the Tennessee River, and perhaps five thousand in the State—a no trifling number in the late close contest; possibly enough to have turned the scale in the election.

BITTERNESS.

There is a deep feeling of bitterness existing here between the Radicals and Conservatives, and every day of the election has made it more intense. The masses of the negroes and Radicals have not sufficient knowledge to understand what the remedy for their defeat will be; but I never saw a more abiding faith among any people that all will be right than among these. The intelligent Radicals say that one of two things will be done:

*First*—The time of the election will be extended; or,

*Second*—Congress will declare that the true intent and meaning of the Reconstruction laws have been fulfilled when a majority of all the votes cast are found to be for the Constitution.

On the other hand, the Conservatives claim that an extension of the time of the election would destroy all the moral effect of the late vote; that it would look like an illustration of the old story told of Southern Illinois—that is, that "the polls were kept open until all the votes wanted were polled."

"But if Congress should declare that it was not necessary that a majority of the registered voters should go to the polls, what then?" I asked of a Conservative.

He hesitated a moment.

"Well, there is nothing that Congress won't do," he finally said, hesitating.

"But what do you propose, should such be the case?" I repeated.

"Well, when the Democrats of the North come into power, all will be made right," he added.

HOPE FROM NORTHERN DEMOCRATS.

I confidently believe that, but from the hope entertained by future Democratic victories in the North, all parties would have voted for the adoption of the Alabama Constitution, confidently believing that anarchy is the worst of all conditions of society, and that all wrongs would speedily be righted; but last Fall elections gave the rebels hope, and they almost uniformly believe that the Republicans will be beaten at the next Presidential election, and that PENDLETON, or some other man of his stripe, will be ANDY JOHNSON's successor. They will, in November next, learn that once more they have relied on the Democracy in vain.

SUFFERING IN THE SOUTH.

There have been several years of suffering in the South, caused by two things:

1. Idleness on the part of white and black alike.
2. A determination on the part of the whites not to accept the situation.

How long a period will be required to teach the people both industry and wisdom, I can't conjecture, but I fear it will be a long one, and that next year louder cries for help will come up from the South than ever before. Thousands of negroes who would work, will not be allowed to do so, because they voted at the late election; and when the pinching time comes, not only these blacks, but thousands of others, and as many whites—idle, worthless fellows—will wail loudly for relief, and the North will be expected to aid them liberally.

In conclusion, I would ask the North to weigh well the situation; to do that which is right, but not that which is vindictive, for at best years will elapse, under the most favorable circumstances, before prosperity and order are vouchsafed the erring and afflicted South. They have erred greatly, but the penalty they have paid, and are paying, is frightful.

UNION.

**The Murder of Mr. Matthews by Negroes Near Beaufort, S. C.**

In the Charleston *Courier* of the 10th inst. we find the following particulars of the murder of Mr. J. FRASER MATTHEWES by a party of negroes on a plantation near Beaufort, S. C., on the 4th inst.:

Mr. MATTHEWES, who had been appointed by Magistrate JOHN A. PORTEUS, a special constable, with authority to search the DeSaussure-place for some mules which had been stolen, went there accompanied by a posse, consisting of his relative, Mr. HARMON VAN NESS, and four colored men, two of whom were BILLY MIDDLETON and SMART POLITE. Arriving at the cabin of PETER HOLMES, upon whom the warrant was to be served, as the alleged thief, and who had but recently served a term of one month's imprisonment for larceny, they knocked and asked admittance, which was denied. HOLMES was heard to cock his gun, and was summoned to surrender, Mr. VAN NESS remarking to him through the closed door that it was no use for him to resist as the party had come prepared. At this time the negroes living on the place, men, women and children, assembled under the leadership of SCIPIO SINGLETON, and armed with clubs, hoes, rakes, &c., SCIPIO crying that "No white man should arrest any of their number, and that he would shoot him down like a dog." Other incendiary language and threats were used, when the colored men composing the *posse*, with the exception of BILLY MIDDLETON, became alarmed for their safety and broke a retreat. HOLMES came out of the house and pursued SMART POLITE with a club, threatening to kill him, when Mr. MATTHEWES came up to his assistance and with a view of intimidating HOLMES fired one barrel of his gun into the ground near his feet and close enough to scare him, as he thought. The bottom of HOLMES' pants were burned, but he did not receive even a scratch. HOLMES desisted from the pursuit of PETER SMART, and turning upon Mr. MATTHEWES wrenched his gun from his hands, while two of the negroes pinioned his arms. Finding himself thus disarmed, Mr. MATTHEWES when liberated walked off a few paces, raising his hand and exclaiming, "don't shoot me, you see I am unarmed." HOLMES raised the gun, took deliberate aim and fired. The shot entered Mr. MATTHEWES' head on the left side, just above the ear, and he fell to the ground and almost instantly expired.

BILLY MIDDLETON was present at the time, but was powerless to offer any resistance, but Mr. VAN NESS, who had become separated a short distance from the party, did not see the shooting, and was not aware that Mr. MATTHEWES had been killed until he stumbled over his body as he was suggesting the departure of MIDDLETON and himself, and remarking, "we cannot leave this man here," stooped and made the terrible discovery. This was only a few moments after the shot had been fired. HOLMES was standing alongside, flourishing his gun, and said: "I killed him, and would as soon kill a d—d rebel as a dog. I'll kill you too." Mr. VAN NESS, who was armed, told HOLMES to keep away, as he could shoot too, and remained supporting the head of his deceased friend until a cart could be brought from an adjoining plantation and the body taken home. In the meanwhile, SCIPIO SINGLETON made off for Lady Island, and has not yet been found. HOLMES went to the authorities at Beaufort and surrendered himself, saying that he had killed Mr. MATTHEWES in self-defense. He, with four others, have been detained in custody, and it was very difficult to protect him from the negroes on Mr. MATTHEWES' place, who were fearfully incensed at the murder and desired to take the law into their own hands.

The De Saussure place, where the murder was committed has not been under cultivation for some time past, and is infested by a swarm of sixty or seventy negroes who have been depredating upon the neighboring plantations. To HOLMES's door had stolen property been traced and reclaimed only a week previous to this calamity, and a petition, largely signed by the people in that section, has been forwarded to Gen. CANBY, praying that these negroes should be expelled from the place.

**A Monument to Commodore Vanderbilt.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Permit me to suggest that a life-size bronze statue to Commodore VANDERBILT should be erected in some appropriate place in the grand railway depot now building in St. John's Park, to mark the public appreciation of this, another of his great enterprises, as well as an appreciation of an honorable and well-spent life. This site was the selection of the Commodore himself, and we are indebted to his public spirit for this great public convenience and ornament to the City; and when completed, it will unquestionably be one of the grandest structures of the kind in the world. The public spirit, energy and indomitable nerve of the great steamboat and railway king merits some such recognition. Who will carry the suggestion into effect?

ALBERT DEGROOT.

ACTIVITY AMONG STEAMBOAT-MEN.—The *Bristol* and the *Stonington*, the magnificent steamships of the Bristol Line, will commence their regular trips again on the 15th of March. On the North River, the utmost activity prevails, preparing steamboats for the opening of navigation on the Hudson. The *Drew* lies at Hoboken, ready to start soon. Her sister boat, the *St. John*, has been thoroughly repaired during the Winter. The *Dean Richmond*, which was sunk opposite Rondout by the *Vanderbilt*, is in the East River, thoroughly repaired. The *Daniel Drew*, *C. Vibbard* and *Mary Powell* are being renovated. Steamboat-men expect an early opening of navigation this year, and advance, as a reason, that the snow along the line of country drained by the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers must quickly melt, as experience teaches them that a sudden thaw coming on, a great deal of snow is a surer means of opening the river speedily than a long and gradual thaw and but little snow.

MINOR ITEMS.—Yesterday afternoon THOMAS SHANAHAN, of No. 37½ Baxter-street, quarreled with an unknown man on the corner of Park and Mulberry streets, when he received a slight stab in the arm from a penknife. The unknown escaped.... SARAH MCGEE, a native of Ireland, fell off the pier at the foot of East Twenty-eighth-street, while intoxicated, but was rescued by the crew of the revenue-cutter *Bronx* and taken to Bellevue Hospital.... A slight fire occurred at 2 P. M. in the cigar-store of Mrs. BROWN, No. 410 Canal-street, caused by the stove setting fire to the partition. The flames were extinguished by the Police with a damage of $10.... A fire occurred at 8 P. M. in the dwelling of CHARLES BRIGERS, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Damage $400; insured for $250 in the Germania Fire Insurance Company.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Mr. B. M. Vedia, of the Argentine Legation, is at the New-York Hotel. Mr. Charles Stewart, United States Consul at Copenhagen; Hon. L. Pruyn, of Albany; and Hon. J. C. Dunleavy, of Ohio, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. T. W. Park, of Vermont; Hon. W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, and Gen. E. C. Webb, of Wisconsin, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.


**Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.**

*From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.*

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 25) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

**American (Waltham) Watches,**
At greatly Reduced Prices.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.
For sale by all respectable dealers.—*Advertisement.*

**Trade Mark** for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel-Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

**The Gorham Ware,** *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

**Important to Mothers.**—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy. It allays all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, sure to regulate the bowels, and cures wind colic. Depend upon it, mothers, it will relieve the little sufferer immediately. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

**The Laundry.**

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, out in [illegible], to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

**Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of** Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

**The Singer Manufacturing Co.**
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye.**

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

**The palm of superiority is awarded to** Mrs. S. A. ALLEN for her IMPROVED (new style) HAIR RESTORER or DRESSING, (in one bottle,) and a grateful public appreciates the very low price, $1. Every druggist sells it.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

**Medical Electricity Applied for the** cure of disease by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, 7 West 14th-st.


## MARRIED.

GOODHUE—ELDREDGE.—At Christ Church, Pomfret, Conn., on Thursday, the 13th inst., by Rev. J. H. Gilliat, Mr. CHARLES W. GOODHUE, of New-York City, to Miss HELEN GROSVENOR ELDREDGE, of Pomfret.

VALENTINE—GREGORY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., CARLETON A. VALENTINE, of New-York, to JOSEPHINE E., the only daughter of Dr. E. Augustus Gregory, of Staten Island.

## DIED.

BECK.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 16, at No. 40 Bond-st., MARIA, the beloved wife of Dr. Samuel T. E. Beck.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARCLAY.—On Saturday, Feb. 15, LOUISA MATILDA, wife of George Barclay, of this City, in her 76th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

FITZGERALD.—At Leon, Central America, Jan. 15, MARY, wife of C. C. Fitzgerald, and daughter of John K. Porter, aged 19 years.

LEACH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 13, Mrs. MARY J. LEACH, wife of Augustus M. Leach, aged 35 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 34 Taylor-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MACAULEY.—At Belleville, N. J., on the morning of Friday, Feb. 14, WALTER, the youngest child of Rev. John M. and Hester Macauley, aged 7 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, in Belleville, at 12 o'clock, (Monday,) the 17th inst.

MALLABY.—On Saturday, Feb. 15, ELIZABETH POPHAM, wife of Theodore Mallaby, and daughter of the late Leonard A. Bleecker, in the 52d year of her age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Tuesday, the 18th, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MYERS.—On Saturday, Feb. 15, JOHN M. MYERS, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the congregation Shaary Tefila, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 217 West 42d-st., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

NORRIS.—On Thursday, Feb. 13, at his residence at Newark, N. J., Mr. THOMAS B. NORRIS, aged 38 years.

His funeral will be attended from his late residence, No. 1 Nesbitt-st., Newark, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

RIDABOCK.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 13, SARAH F., wife of Frederick A. Ridabock.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her father, John H. Ross, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 91 West 13th-st.

SILBERHORN.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 15, at 1½ o'clock, P. M., RICHARD EDWARD, youngest son of Henry and Mary Silberhorn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 17th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 92 Chrystie-st.

SKIDMORE.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 15, ALFRED FREEMAN, eldest son of William L. and Charlotte H. F. Skidmore, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 73 Union-place, corner 4th-av. and 19th-st., on Tuesday morning, the 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

SCHLESINGER.—On Saturday, Feb. 15, FREDERICK S. SCHLESINGER, a native of Hamburg, Germany, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 227 West 38th-st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. No further invitation.

TRUESDAIL.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 16, JOHN TRUESDAIL, in the 65th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 18th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Christ Church, Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

UNDERHILL.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 15, MIRIAM D., daughter of Benjamin T. and Eliza Underhill.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 10 A. M., from No. 13 East 22d-st., without further notice.

WICKS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 14, HELLEN PAINE, youngest daughter of Graham B. and Isabel Wicks, aged 2 years and 1 month.

The remains were taken to Albany for interment.

WILLIAMS.—On Sunday, Feb. 16, at 5½ o'clock A. M., ROBERT WATSON WILLIAMS, son of Samuel and Anna Williams, and grandson of Robert Watson, Esq., aged 19 years, 7 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grand parents, No. 70 Sullivan-st., on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

ON DECK
AT COOPER INSTITUTE
TO-NIGHT.

GRAND CELEBRATION
OF THE
CAPTURE OF FORT DONELSON.

The New-York Central Grant Club will celebrate the anniversary of the Capture of Fort Donelson, at COOPER INSTITUTE, on

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 17, AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

The following distinguished gentlemen have been invited, and are expected to address the meeting, viz.:
Gen. PHILIP SHERIDAN,
Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN,
Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES,
Hon. HENRY WILSON,
Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING,
Gen. S. A. HURLBURT,
Hon. A. G. CURTIN,
Hon. N. P. BANKS, and others.

Music by Dodworth's Band, the Anderson Glee Club and the Central Grant Glee Club. Front seats reserved for ladies. All organizations and citizens favorable to the nomination of Gen. Grant for President, are invited to attend and participate on this occasion.

RUFUS F. ANDREWS, President.
CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Ch'n. Ex. Com.
T. B. ASTEN, Ch'n. Com. of Arrangements.
JOHN J. SHAW, GEO. H. SHELDON, } Secretaries.

"FIVE MINUTES FOR REFRESHMENT."—Everybody who has travelled by railroad has heard the above announcement, and has probably suffered from eating too hastily, thereby sowing the seeds of Dyspepsia. It is a comfort to know that the Peruvian Syrup will cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia, as thousands are ready to testify.

GEN. JOHN H. MARTINDALE
WILL SPEAK TO-NIGHT
AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, 1 door below Canal-st.

GO TO
COOPER INSTITUTE
TO-NIGHT.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

MAJOR-GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES
TO-NIGHT
AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

ALL THE FAMILY SEWING.
BARTLETT'S reversible sewing-machines are the cheapest reliable machines, they are made for use hand or foot. The style sold at $25 will do all the family sewing. Examine the different styles at the Bartlett Machine and Needle Depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

GEN. GRANT
AT COOPER INSTITUTE
TO-NIGHT.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

SURRENDER OF GEN. LEE TO GEN. GRANT.—A fine painting of that event will be exhibited at Cooper Institute TO-NIGHT. Admission free; front seats for ladies.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Just Published. May be ordered by post.

ORATORY—SACRED AND SECULAR; OR THE EXTEMPORANEOUS SPEAKER. Including a Chairman's Guide. By WM. PITTENGER. Introduction by Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM. Rules and Methods of Practice, by which readiness in the expression of thought may be acquired, and an acceptable style, both in composition and gesture, obtained. One handsome 12mo vol. of 220 pages, tinted paper, beveled boards. Price $1 50. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

This is believed to be one of the most instructive and practical works yet published.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF
APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE;
contains in addition to
ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS,
delineating the principal
ROUTES WEST, SOUTH, NORTH AND EAST,
nearly
FIVE HUNDRED TIME TABLES,
representing all of the
RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS,
also
A PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
of
COMMODORE CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
President of the
HUDSON RIVER HARLEM AND NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD.
It also contains
Important Instructions to Railway Travelers.
Monthly Accounts of Railways and their Progress.
Anecdotes and Incidents of Travel, &c., &c., &c.
Index to nearly 10,000 Towns, Villages, and Cities, situated upon the railways of the United States and the Canadas, &c., &c.

APPLETONS' OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE.
"This welcome monthly visitor has just arrived. We, as usual, find it full as interesting and instructive as its monthly predecessors. Its time-tables are carefully arranged and revised, and printed in clear, legible type. Its original, selected, and miscellaneous articles are varied and excellent. To the traveller, merchant, business man, or tourist, the GUIDE is a friend that is indispensable. It is not a measly-looking, meager, claptrap humbug like its score of would-be imitators, whose only mission is to take in and do the advertising and traveling public, but an honest, well-conducted, well-filled publication, replete with information that all should know something about, and as useful and welcome in its line, to thousands of intelligent readers, as Harper or the Atlantic Monthly."—*Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago.*

Travelers will be careful and see that they get APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE. It is the only full and complete Railway Guide for the United States and the Canadas. It can be found at all the principal bookstores, book, periodical and news agencies, at all the principal hotels, railways, ticket-offices, and upon all the principal railways of the country.

D. APPLETON & Co., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

DODWORTH'S BAND,
THE GRANT GLEE CLUB and ANDERSON'S GLEE CLUBS AT COOPER INSTITUTE TO-NIGHT.

READY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
PUTNAM'S
MONTHLY MAGAZINE
MARCH, 1868.

1. Science and Religion.
2. The Three Wrens.
3. Jewels of the deep: Pearls.
4. My Love and I.
5. American Traits as Seen from Abroad.
6. Hereafter.
7. Imagination and Language.
8. Mine.
9. Too True, a Novel: Chapters V. and VI.
10. Maternity.
11. Juan Fernandez and Robinson Crusoe.
12. What a Newspaper Should Be.
13. The Princess Vareda.
14. City Postal Service in the United States.
15. Mr. Thom. White's Little Sermon.
16. Out-of-the-Way Books and Authors. 4. The Works of Thos. Adams.
17. Our Artists. 1. The President of the Academy. With a Portrait on Steel.
18. MONTHLY CHRONICLE:
   1. Occurrences. 3. Fine Arts.
   2. Literature. 4. Table-Talk.

Single Nos. 35 cents, $4 per annum. Two for $7, three for $10. Liberal Premiums to those who send orders for two, three, five, ten, twenty or thirty Subscribers. See our Prospectus.

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And all Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscribers who send their names directly to the Publishers will secure early delivery of their numbers.

CAPTURE OF FORT DONELSON.
ANNIVERSARY, TO-NIGHT AT COOPER INSTITUTE. EMINENT SPEAKERS, MUSIC, FIRE-WORKS, ETC.

## POLITICAL.

COL. R. G. INGERSOLL
TO-NIGHT
AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

NINETEENTH WARD GRANT CAMPAIGN CLUB.—The members of the above Club are requested to meet at the "Headquarters" on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. [illegible] [illegible]

## FINANCIAL.

# Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

# JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

# VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15—3 P. M.

| | Bid. | Ask. | | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered '81 | 111⅝ | 111⅞ | 5-20 C., '67, new | 108⅛ | 108¼ |
| Coupon, 1881 | 112 | 112¼ | 10-40 Reg | 101¼ | 101⅜ |
| 5-20 Regist'd '62 | 107¾ | 108 | 10-40 Coupon | 104⅞ | 105 |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62 | 111⅜ | 111⅝ | Gold | 141 | 141⅜ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64 | 109 | 109⅛ | June 7.30 | 107⅛ | 107¼ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65 | 109⅝ | 109⅞ | July 7.30 | 107⅛ | 107¼ |
| 5-20 C. '65, new | 107⅞ | 108 | | | |

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

# HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Feb. 15, 1868, as follows: For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 40 DIFFERENCE. For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 20 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

HOMŒOPATHIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$200,000.

PRESIDENT, D. D. T. MARSHALL.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY ARE OPEN AT THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, CORNER OF BROAD-STREET AND EXCHANGE PLACE.

Copies of the charter and any information desired may be obtained at the office of CHAMBERS & RICH, No. 41 Pine-st.

SULLIVAN AND ERIE COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND 7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS. Interest payable at American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 80 CENTS.

CAPITAL ($1,000,000 PAID IN)....$1,200,000.

Bonded debt $1,000,000, secured to John A. Stewart, Esq., Trustee, by mortgage upon the Company's entire road and property, including five thousand acres of coal land heavily covered with valuable timber, and upon which a twelve foot vein of superior Anthracite Coal is now being worked. For full particulars, send for pamphlet to the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway; or HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st., FINANCIAL AGENTS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

RACINE, KENOSHA, MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN BONDS Bought by GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st. Western Securities of all varieties bought and sold.

METROPOLITAN GAS. CITIZENS' GAS. NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TEL. STOCK WANTED. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON GOVERNMENT, State, or City Stocks, in sums of not less than $500, for long or short time, at the National Trust Company, No. 336 Broadway. D. R. MANGAM, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take action in the matter of leasing and purchasing by this Company the road of the Bellefontaine Railway Company; and also in the matter of leasing to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company the right to run its trains over the road of this Company between Cleveland and Berea, and certain other privileges upon the depot grounds of this Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 12.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared upon the preferred and common stock of this Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on the 2d day of March next, to holders of said stock, who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 17th inst.

The transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 3d day of March next.

WM. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 Wall-st., Feb. 3, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Directors of this Company, held this day, SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary pro tem.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-York Floating Dry-Dock Company will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing nine Directors, and transacting any other business that may be brought before the meeting. Also, to hear the report of the Investigating Committee. AARON A. DEGRAUW, Secretary of Stockholders' Meeting, 242 South-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE for renewal of Certificate No. 2,841 for one share Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy and Transportation Company Stock, lost March 18, 1866. WM. H. FLYNN.

Bordentown, N. J., Feb. 13, 1868.

## FINANCIAL.

"PARTICIPATION INSURANCE."

The only system of insurance under which a company's ability to pay its losses KEEPS FULL PACE with its increasing business, and consequent increasing liability to incur loss without imposing any liability whatever upon the holders of its Policies.

# CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

102 Broadway, New York.

| | |
|---|---|
| CASH CAPITAL | $500,000 00 |
| GROSS SURPLUS | 1,314,590 31 |
| CASH ASSETS | 1,814,590 31 |

ASSETS. January 1, 1868.

Extract from statement rendered to Insurance Department, State of New York:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash balance in Bank | $115,136 73 | |
| Cash balance in Offices | 2,676 26 | |
| | | $117,812 99 |
| Demand Loans on Stocks of Solvent Institutions (worth over $496,000) | | 349,609 00 |
| Loans on Bonds and Mortgages (1st Liens on Real Estate, (worth over $1,500,000,) | | 522,380 00 |
| Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company, as follows: | | |
| $25,000 American Exchange Bank | $28,000 00 | |
| 5,000 Bank of North America | 5,450 00 | |
| 5,000 Bank of America | 6,800 00 | |
| 5,000 Broadway Bank | 11,000 00 | |
| 5,000 Importers' and Traders' Bank | 5,850 00 | |
| 5,000 Mercantile Bank | 5,500 00 | |
| 5,000 Merchants' Bank | 5,600 00 | |
| 10,000 Metropolitan Bank | 13,000 00 | |
| 10,000 Nassau Bank | 10,500 00 | |
| 10,000 National Bank | 10,800 00 | |
| 13,000 St. Nicholas Bank | 13,390 00 | |
| 5,000 Union Bank | 5,700 00 | |
| 10,000 N. Y. Cen. Railroad Bonds | 9,500 00 | |
| 10,000 N. Y. & Erie 3d Mortgage B'ds | 9,700 00 | |
| 10,000 Kings Co. War Enlistm't B'ds | 9,500 00 | |
| 35,000 N. Y. State 20 yrs 7 per ct. B'ds | 37,450 00 | |
| 1,000 N. Y. Central Park Improvement Bonds | 950 00 | |
| 1,500 N. Y. Fire Indemnity Bonds | 1,425 00 | |
| 20,000 Tennessee Bonds | 12,800 00 | |
| 60,000 U. S. Six per ct. Bonds, 1881 | 67,500 00 | |
| 28,000 U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes | 29,260 00 | |
| 298,000 U. S. Six per ct. Bonds, 1867 | 323,330 00 | $623,105 00 |
| Real Estate 102 Broadway, and No. 1 Pine-st., N. Y., owned by the Company | | 150,000 00 |
| Interest on Loans due and unpaid (since paid) | | 20,692 27 |
| Premiums due (since paid) | | 28,338 38 |
| Rents accrued (since paid) | | 2,691 67 |
| | | $1,814,590 31 |

LIABILITIES, { more than two-thirds of which is for unclaimed scrip and scrip interest. } $93,440 16

SCRIP DIVIDEND FOR 1867, THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Insures against loss and damage by fire on all kinds of buildings, merchandise, household furniture, farm property, including stock, RENTS, LEASES, and all other insurable property, at *reasonable rates of Premium*, on the PARTICIPATING PLAN, dividing three-fourths of the profits to its customers in scrip bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, redeemable in cash in the order of its issue, as rapidly as the accumulation represented by the scrip exceeds the sum of $500,000.

The scrip issues of this Company for 1857, '58, '59, '60, and '61 are now being redeemed in cash.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT. SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY, No. 209 Walnut-st. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1868.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

S. McHENRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1867:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867 | | $7,322,015 75 |
| Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1867 | | 2,838,109 71 |
| Total amount of marine premiums | | $10,160,125 46 |
| No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks. | | |
| Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867 | | $7,597,123 16 |
| Losses paid during the same period | | 4,224,364 61 |
| Returns of premiums and expenses | | 1,305,865 93 |
| The Company has the following assets, viz.: | | |
| United States and State of New-York stock, City, Bank and other stocks | | $6,864,485 00 |
| Loans secured by stocks and otherwise | | 2,175,450 00 |
| Real estate and bonds and mortgages | | 210,000 00 |
| Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at | | 252,414 82 |
| Premium notes and bills receivable | | 3,232,453 27 |
| Cash in bank | | 373,374 02 |
| Total amount of assets | | $13,108,177 11 |

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

FIFTY per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

A dividend of thirty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 7th of April next.

By order of the Board. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. D. JONES, | JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR., |
| CHARLES DENNIS, | J. HENRY BURGY, |
| W. H. H. MOORE, | CORNELIUS GRINNELL, |
| HENRY COIT, | C. A. HAND, |
| WM. C. PICKERSGILL, | JAMES LOW, |
| LEWIS CURTIS, | B. J. HOWLAND, |
| CHARLES H. RUSSELL, | BENJ. BABCOCK, |
| LOWELL HOLBROOK, | FLETCHER WESTRAY, |
| R. WARREN WESTON, | ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR., |
| ROYAL PHELPS, | GORDON W. BURNHAM, |
| CALEB BARSTOW, | FRED. CHAUNCEY, |
| A. P. PILLOT, | R. L. TAYLOR, |
| WILLIAM E. DODGE, | GEO. S. STEPHENSON, |
| DAVID LANE, | WILLIAM H. WEBB, |
| JAMES BRYCE, | PAUL SPOFFORD, |
| DANIEL S. MILLER, | SHEPPARD GANDY, |
| WM. STURGIS, | FRANCIS SKIDDY, |
| HENRY K. BOGERT, | CHARLES P. BURDETT, |
| JOSHUA J. HENRY, | ROBT. C. FERGUSSON. |
| DENNIS PERKINS, | |

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

LACKAWANNA BUILDINGS. OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILWAY CO., To. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD SECURITIES.—Safe and reliable investment for Savings Banks and for parties holding trust funds.

$500,000 First Mortgage Western Division Bonds, Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company; interest semi-annually, February and August.

$100,000 First Mortgage Bonds Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad Company; interest 7 per cent., payable May and November; secured by lease and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$100,000 Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company preferred shares; interest 7 per cent., payable January and July; secured by lease of road and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$50,000 Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, First Mortgage Bonds, Western Division; whole mortgage debt on 144 miles, $966,000, less than $7,000 per mile; interest payable January and July, and secured by lease and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$50,000 Dubuque & Sioux City Sinking Fund, 7 per cent. bonds; secured by land and income; 7 per cent. interest, payable May and November; secured by lease and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$50,000 Toledo, Logansport & Burlington Railroad Company's Bonds; interest 7 per cent. semi-annually, payable February and August; interest guaranteed by Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company.

CHARLES L. FROST, President Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Co., No. 26 Exchange-place.

ELECTION.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Feb. 6, 1868.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors to hold the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

WANTED — MISSOURI STATE PAST DUE coupons, by H. AMY & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

## IRON WORKS.

# ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE—A STYLISH dapple gray horse, 15½ hands high, eight years old, kind in single or double harness; warranted sound and can trot in 2:50; also, one top wagon and single harness. Apply at No. 445 7th-av.

## DIVIDENDS.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.

THE GERARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 141 BROADWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CASH CAPITAL | $200,000 00 |
| SURPLUS | 57,023 46 |
| | $257,023 46 |
| LOSSES UNPAID | 2,250 00 |
| ASSETS | $254,773 46 |

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868, free of Government tax.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 9 WALL-ST.

| | |
|---|---|
| CASH CAPITAL | $200,000 00 |
| CASH SURPLUS | 106,016 56 |
| Nett Assets, Feb. 1, 1868 | $306,016 56 |

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. and the GOVERNMENT TAX, payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, President.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY—TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The directors of this Company have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of February, inst.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Oswego, Feb. 8, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on the 14th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CROTON NATIONAL BANK, No. 63 William-st.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT has been declared upon all claims proved and allowed prior to the 20th inst., on and after which date the dividend will be paid.

C. P. BAILEY, Receiver.

## AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 246 VALUABLE LOTS ON CENTRAL PARK And 57th, 58th and 59th sts., 6th and 7th avs., 67th, 68th and 69th sts. and 10th and 11th avs. ALSO, HOUSE AND LOT NO. 34 WEST 18TH-ST.

BY ORDER OF EDWARD DE WITT, EXECUTOR OF SARAH TALMAN, DECEASED.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 10, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

1ST. The block of ground, comprising 64 lots, FACING CENTRAL PARK, bounded by 59th-st., 58th-st., 6th and 7th avs.

2D. The tract of land, comprising 54 lots, in the block bounded by 57th-st., 58th-st., 6th and 7th avs.

3D. The block of ground, comprising 64 lots, bounded by 67th-st., 68th-st., 10th and 11th avs.

4TH. The block of ground, comprising 64 lots, bounded by 68th-st., 69th-st., 10th and 11th avs., together with the frame dwelling-house thereon, the homestead of the late Mrs. John H. Talman.

5TH. The four-story brown stone dwelling-house and lot, No. 34 West 18th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house 25x60, with party walls. Lot 25x91.2 deep. 70 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years. THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE AND WITHOUT ANY LIMITATION OR RESERVATION WHATSOEVER.

For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., or to C. J. & E. DE WITT, Attorneys for Executors, No. 88 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, AT THE "BERRIAN WAREROOMS," NO. 601 BROADWAY, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

Will sell by auction, without reserve, the large and valuable stock of house-furnishing articles at the "Berrian Warerooms," No. 601 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, commencing on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 10½ o'clock, and continued each day until the whole of this extensive stock is disposed of. Among an immense number of other articles are the following, viz.:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Plated and Bronze Urns, | Toilet Sets, | Tool Chests, |
| Plated Tea Sets, | Bronzed Tea-kettles, | Meat Safes, |
| Cake Baskets, | Bronzed Urns, | Tables, |
| Vegetable Dishes, | Fire Sets, | Perambulators, |
| Butter Dishes, | Copper and Brass Kettles, | Fenders, |
| Liqueur Stands, | Iron Utensils, | Fancy Steps, |
| Casters, | Fancy Chairs, | Step-Ladders, |
| Egg Stands, | Plate Warmers, | Brooms & Brushes, |
| Trays, | Meat Dishes, | Knives and Forks, |
| Toast Racks, | Dish Covers, | Plated Knives and Forks, |
| Japan Trays, | Ivory Cork Screws, | Fire Stands, |
| Coal Vases, | Camp Chairs, | Bird Cages, &c., &c. |

Together with a large assortment of every other article used by families in housekeeping. This will be found the most complete stock ever offered by public auction in this City. Catalogues, as above.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, WAGONS AND QUARTERMASTER STORES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1868.

Will be sold at auction, under the supervision of Brevet Col. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M., at Lincoln Depot, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, commencing at 10 A. M., a lot of serviceable Quartermaster property, consisting in part of:

| | |
|---|---|
| 245,727 lbs. assorted Iron, new. | 30 Ambulances. |
| 1,000 kegs Horse-shoes. | 5 Office Wagons. |
| 500 kegs Mule-shoes. | 3 two-horse Wagons. |
| 880 lbs. Pig Lead. | 4 Iron Safes. |
| 2,080 lbs. Sheet Lead. | 6 Corn Mills. |
| 255 sets wheel-mule Harness. | 29 Ambulance Wheels. Veterinary and other Tools. |
| 868 sets head-mule Harness. | Horse Medicines, &c., &c. |
| 300 Army Wagons. | |

together with 11 Horses and 4 Mules, rated as unserviceable.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Catalogues of sale will be furnished upon application.

Purchases must be removed in six days from date of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER.

Auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York: GREAT SALE OF 100 CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK AND NINETEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN, LOTS, At 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

The lots are situated on Warren-st., directly opposite the Park, on Union-st., on Rodney, Hewes, Bedford-av., Boulevard, Penn, Keap and Hooper sts., and on Lee and Marcy avs.

Terms liberal. Maps and particulars at office of auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 339 5TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

By order of the heirs of JAMES FLYNN, deceased.

5TH-ST.—The lot of land, with the four-story brick store and dwelling, with brick extension on the front, and the three-story and basement brick house on the rear thereof, situate on the north side of 5th-st., between Avenues A and B. The entrance to the rear building is through an alley running under the front house. Lot 24.9 by 97 feet.

For further particulars apply to WM. H. TRACY, Esq., attorney for the heirs, No. 79 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF A COTTAGE AND LOTS ON 83D-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Wm. L. Conklin and J. W. Conklin, executors:

EAST 83D-ST.—The four lots of land, with the two-story frame cottage thereon, situate on the northerly side of 83d-st., about 255 feet west of 3d-av. The cottage is about 25x35 feet, with a two-story extension 18x14 feet, and contains modern improvements. Laundry and workhouse on the premises. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years. Lots each 25.6⅔x102.2½.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 129 MACDOUGAL-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

By order of JULIA A. HERRICK, Executrix.

MACDOUGAL-ST.—The 2½-story brick house and lot situate on the westerly side of Macdougal-st., between Amity and 4th sts., and known as No. 129. Lot 19.6x65.9. Possession 1st of May next. 50 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage 5 years at 7 per cent.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 128 West 24th-st., HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, PAINTINGS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., by order of executors of Margaret Stonevel, deceased.

WM. YOUNGS, N. LAUZIN, } Executors.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

At the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 20 and 21, 1868: Contributors sale of valuable OIL PAINTINGS by celebrated American and Foreign artists.

## AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 48 MORTON-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

MORTON-ST.—The four-story English basement brick house and lot situate on the south side of Morton-st., between Hudson and Bedford sts., and known as No. 48 Morton-st. The house is 18.2 feet in width by 45 feet in depth; has modern improvements and is in good order. Lot 18.2x100 feet.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT.

BY GEORGE COOK, on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock, on the premises No. 135 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st., the entire contents of a first-class restaurant. Particulars hereafter. Catalogues at sale.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—UNDER DIRECTION of Gratz Nathan, referee.—Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, will sell at the Merchants Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, TUESDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock, thirty-five lots of ground on the westerly side of 2d-av., northerly side of 57th-st., and southerly side of 58th-st., consisting of fifteen vacant lots on 57th-st. and twenty houses in course of erection.

A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO. Auctioneers.

POSITIVE SALE, VALUABLE PEARL-ST. PROPERTY—TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

PEARL-ST.—Premises No. 405 Pearl-st., west side, between Vandewater and Rose sts., 2½ story brick house and lot, 17.8 front, 17.3 in the rear, by 69.3 in depth. Sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Title perfect. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RICHARD WETZEL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIDNEY SMITH, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. FIELD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 5th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM SOLOMON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 16, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB L. BACH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Jacob L. Bach, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1868.

f3-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MATTHEW A. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Matthew A. Williams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 4th day of February, 1868.

f10-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN N. ELMORE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John N. Elmore, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 8th day of February, 1868.

f10-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL J. NASH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Daniel J. Nash, of North Castle, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated White Plains, New-York, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1868.

JAMES H. MORAN, Assignee, White Plains, New-York.

f10-law3wM

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELI HUNT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Eli Hunt, of Clarkstown, in the County of Rockland and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at White Plains, N. Y., the 29th day of December, A. D. 1867.

JAMES H. MORAN, Assignee, White Plains, N. Y.

f10-law3wM

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SUMNER W. BENNETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Sumner W. Bennett, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868. RICHARD AMERMAN, Assignee.

f10-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS O. CANDEE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Julius O. Candee, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of January, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

f10-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEWIS BACH, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Lewis Bach, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been, to wit, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

f10-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS W. HOUCHIN, a Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas W. Houchin, of the Town of Morrisania, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at White Plains, New-York, the 30th day of September, A. D., 1867.

JOHN F. HENRY, Assignee,

f10-law3wM* No. 21 Park-row, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILANDER W. STEBBINS, Bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Philander W. Stebbins, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the said District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee.

f17-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss:—At the City of Newburg, in said district, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of ALEXANDER DARRAGH, of the City of Newburg, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN C. NOE, of Newburg, N. Y., Assignee.

f10-law3wM

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL A. CUCK, a bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Daniel A. Cuck, of Red Hook, in the County of Dutchess, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition.—Dated Poughkeepsie, Feb. 8, 1868. [illegible], Assignee.

f10-law3wM

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES R. DUXBURY, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, carrying on business in the City of New-York and State of New-York, formerly of the firm of Neville & Duxbury, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAIAH WOLF WALLER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BERNHARD M. COHEN and JULIUS FRANKENFIELD, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 2 2 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL W. BAILEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of March, A.D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 17, 1868.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice that on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1868 a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PHILIP TISHLER, of Savannah, in the County of Chatham and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, corner Bay and Drayton sts., Savannah, Ga., before F. S. Hesseltine, Register, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

WILLIAM G. DICKSON, United States Marshal, as Messenger.

FEB. 17, 1868.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice that on the 31st day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE LAURANT, of Savannah, in the County of Chatham, and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, corner Bay and Drayton sts., Savannah, Ga., before F. S. Hesseltine, Esq., Register, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WM. G. DICKSON, United States Marshal, as Messenger.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice that on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALBERT M. HAPPOLDT, of Savannah, in the County of Chatham and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office, corner Bay and Drayton-streets, Savannah, Georgia, before F. S. Hesseltine, Esq., Register, on the 29th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM G. DICKSON,

FEB. 17, 1868. United States Marshal, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of JOSE ANTONIO PESANT and EMILIO PUIG, Bankrupts. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jose A. Pesant and Emilio Puig, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge, and certificate thereof, from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 14th day of February, 1868.

f17-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM OKELL, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Okell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Odle Close, Register in Bankruptcy, Whiteplains, in the State of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 14th day of February, 1868.

f17-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY S. BALLOU, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry S. Ballou, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of March, 1868, a 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 12th day of February, 1868.

f17-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD MARSH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Richard Marsh, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1868.

f17-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT M. FIELD, Jr.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, Southern District of New-York, at the City of New-York, the 15th day of February A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Robert M. Field, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. JOHNSTON, Assignee.

f17-law3wM* Bowery.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NICHOLAS L. DEMAREST, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of January, A. D., 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Nicholas L. Demarest, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

feb3-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARDIL B. RAYMOND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ardil B. Raymond, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868.

O. ST. JOHN SEYMOUR, Assignee.

GEORGE P. ROWE, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York. f10-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD D. MILLER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Edward D. Miller, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself by James F. Dwight, Esq., Register. Dated at New-York City the 20th day of January, 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee.

f3-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 163.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of VANDELEUR J. FRENCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Vandeleur J. French, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York the 11th day of October, A. D. 1867.

f3-law3wM JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of CHRISTOPHER FINCK, Bankrupt:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Christopher Finck, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the said district.—Dated at Jersey City, Feb. 12, 1868.

f13-law3wM W. MUIRHEID, Assignee, No. 7 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

## DRY GOODS

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Family 4-4 Linens.

SHEETINGS AND PILLOW-CASE LINENS, DAMASK TABLE LINENS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; TOWELS AND TOWELINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY; ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC BLANKETS AND FLANNELS;

Marseilles and Honeycomb QUILTS, IN NEW DESIGNS; FRENCH PERCALES AND MADAPOLAMS; PRINTED FRENCH CAMBRICS, CALICOES AND PERCALES;

Piques and Marseilles, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT, TOGETHER WITH A SUPERIOR STOCK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

White Goods; AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.

SPRING OPENING, 1868.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, FEB. 17, A SUPERB COLLECTION OF

India Camels' Hair Shawls, IN ALL THE NEWEST DESIGNS AND COLORINGS, Purchased at the recent AUCTION SALES IN LONDON.

CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

NEW SPRING SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 17, A CHOICE SELECTION OF STRIPED, PLAID AND CHECKED

CHENE; PLAIN-COLORED TAFFETAS AND FAILLES, IN ALL THE NEW COLORINGS.

Together with a choice line of PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS MATERIALS, of the Newest Designs—suitable for WALKING AND HOUSE COSTUMES.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

# HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

LINEN TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELS, &c., &c., BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS, PILLOW CASE LINENS, FAMILY LINENS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c., BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.

PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET.

GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

MATTRESSES, BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

# B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

# MUSLINS, MUSLINS, MUSLINS.

The best selected stock in the City, embracing NEW-YORK MILLS, WAMSUTTAS, UTICAS, and other popular brands; also

UTICA SHEETINGS in 5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 widths.
ANDROSCOGGIN SHEETINGS in 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 widths.
WALTHAM SHEETINGS in 6-4, 8-4 and 9-4 widths.
ALLENDALE SHEETINGS in 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 widths.

All of which are retailed at WHOLESALE PRICES.

# WILLIAM GARDNER,

No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.

AT GRAND-ST., CHEAP STORE.

During the alterations and extension of these premises the main business entrance will be No. 66 ALLEN-ST.

We are selling our silk, millinery and straw goods cheap.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., firth block East from the Bowery.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES. UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS. Lambs' wool and Cotton Half Hose. KID, BEAVER, KID-LINED and CLOTH GLOVES. Novelties in Scarfs, Ties and Handkerchiefs. SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS. SUPERIOR SHIRTS AND COLLARS To order or ready made. AT THE SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT, No. 41 Fulton-st., Corner Pearl-st.

THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

FIRST SPRING IMPORTATION.

SILKS, DRESS MATERIALS FOR SUITS, PRINTED PIQUES, PERCALES, CAMBRICS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, LLAMA and CHANTILLY LACE SHAWLS, ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, in new colors and designs. BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING, AND LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c. JUST RECEIVED.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will continue to largely replenish THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWLINGS, CRASH, WHITE GOODS, viz.: CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS, SWISS MULLS, PLAIN PIQUES, &c. &c. DOMESTIC SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS, LININGS, PRINTS, &c., &c. BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S.

CLOAKS, to close the entire stock, have been reduced 75c. per dollar. A new assortment, which were not exposed for sale last week, have been equally reduced.

Good cloaks, sacks and jackets at $6; reduced from $10, $12 and $15. Opera cloaks at $5 each. Black and mourning dress goods removed down to the first floor and reduced &c. per dollar.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress: will do light chamberwork or assist in the care of children; cuts and fits children's clothes and does all kinds of family sewing; understands hair-dressing; best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 216 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room No. 6, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl, to do cooking or as general servant; will be found neat, respectful and economical, a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, an highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, City or country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, desserts, &c., &c.; is a first-class baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 347 East 17th-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable middle-aged woman as nurse; has had much experience in the care of infants; perfectly understands raising them by hand; has six years' reference from former place. Further information may be had by applying at No. 343 East 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF THE highest respectability, to obtain a situation as daily governess to young children in a private family; the best of references will be furnished and moderate terms accepted. Address GOVERNESS, Box 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SMART, WILLING GIRL, with good City references, a situation as general houseworker; is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress; is not afraid of work. Apply in the office No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman to cook and assist in the washing, or would do the whole in a small family; will cook for a boarding-house; for City or country; good reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; has unexceptional City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a Scotch woman who understands every branch of the department, boning, larding, &c.; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, competent English Protestant young woman, as dressmaker and family laundress: understands operating. Can be seen for three days at No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE AND competent young woman, a situation as waitress or chamberwork and waitress. Has the best City references; will go to the country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; cut and fit ladies and children's dresses; good dressmaker; operate on machine; care of children or chamberwork; good reference. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT woman a situation as first-class cook; eleven years' reference from her last situation in a first-class family in the City; will go to the country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a respectable woman; understands French and Spanish styles of cooking; has good City references. Call at No. 624 2d-av., near 34th-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to do the marketing if required; would go to the country to a permanent situation. Call at No. 274 6th-av., in millinery, between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as first-class chambermaid, or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing; City reference. Can be seen at No. 416 1st-av., corner 25th-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; does up linens in magnificent style, fluting and finery; also all kinds of lace and curtains. Call at or address No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A Protestant cook, washer and ironer a situation: would take the place of chambermaid and waitress, or fine washer, or general housework. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English girl work by the day, week or month; is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country. Can be seen all the week at No. 503 3d-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MEAT AND pastry cook; understands fish, soup, game and desserts; she would assist in washing. Call at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl, as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has the best of City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman who understands French cooking and all kinds of pastry and desserts; good references. Inquire at No. 261 6th-av., near 17th-st., in rear of bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL as chambermaid and first-rate waitress in a private family or boarding-house; no objection to the country; best of reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., basement.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a middle-aged man, without encumbrance, of long experience; fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's garden and grounds, green-house and grapery, in or out of doors; a situation preferred having some glass attached to the garden. Address L. D., Gardener, at Mr. Bridgman's seed-store, No. 878 Broadway.

WANTED—TO PROCURE A SITUATION FOR a Scotch gardener; is a married man; wife is a first-class dairy woman or laundress; have known them for several years, and can recommend them to any gentleman wishing their services. Call at or address WM. ELTING & CO.'S (late Smith's) seed-store, No. 2 1 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, with a small family, a situation as farmer; he is entirely capable of the management of a farm; six years' reference of the very best from his last place. Call or address at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in the banking and exchange business; having had long experience, is capable for any position in the business; references unexceptionable. Address C, Box No. 3,234 N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as first-class gardener, and coachman, if required; understands hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, &c.; No. 1 reference given. Address G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom: has the best of country recommendations; will make himself generally useful; will assist in garden if required. Address J. M. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, two days.

WANTED—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED Protestant man a situation as coachman: understands his business perfectly; competent groom; excellent City driver; strictly temperate, willing and obliging. Address W. W., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced coachman and groom: is a good and careful driver; has the best of reference from his last employers as to capability and sobriety, and very obliging. Address M. O., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERman man and wife as coachman and gardener; the wife as cook or chambermaid; the best of reference given. Call No. 70 Allen-st.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT LAD, WITH the best references, to learn a trade, upon terms mutually favorable. Address APPRENTICE, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as plain gardener, or would take charge of a pair of horses; has good reference. Address J. V., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, newly married; has two years' experience of the country; is willing and obliging. Address T. H., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TO OBTAIN for his coachman a situation; one who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses. May apply to No. 163 Broadway, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant young man as a first-class servant; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 564 6th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady man: is willing to work as porter; good reference. Address J. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A FLOUR, GRAIN AND FEED salesman, a member of Corn Exchange, a position as partner or salesman; can influence trade. Address, B., Box 164 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LIFE INSURance Company in this City, energetic agents to canvass this district and vicinity; also, traveling, State and local agents throughout the United States; the most liberal compensation allowed, and unusual advantages offered.

Address Box No. 1,519, P. O., New-York.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE; THE MAN TO take charge of a horse and carriage, and make himself generally useful; the wife to do the general housework of a small family; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and have good recommendations for honesty, sobriety and capability. Apply at No. 7 79th-st., first house west of 4th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN AS good plain gardener and coachman, competent to take care of a small place in the country; none need apply without good recommendations, at No. 85 Duane-st., up stairs, 18th, 19th and 20th inst. from 11 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron for a small family, where she will find a good home; City references required. Apply at No. 22 East 129th-st., near 5th-av.

BOY WANTED IN A WHOLESALE Dry-Goods Store; salary $100 first year. Address Box 751 Post-office.

## ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, tells the names and shows the likenesses of future husbands, brings together those long separated, lucky numbers. No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MEG HARWOOD, THE CELEBRATED Gipsy fortune-teller, No. 119 Greenwich-av., near 13th-st. Fee $1.

## DRY GOODS

MISSES' KID GLOVES.

All colors and sizes, now opening. Ladies' opera kids from $1; the best $1 25 kids in the City; Jouvin's best, and the seamless kid; also mitts, gaiters, hoods and scarfs, cloth gloves, merino underwear, &c., &c., at reduced prices. At ALGER'S, No. 92 and 94 Broadway, east side, near 10th-st.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
PALMYRA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18
SIBERIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25
Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........165
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TARIFA..........Feb. 12
TRIPOLI..........Feb. 26
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

STEAMSHIP PALMYRA WILL DISCHARGE, under general order, THIS (Monday) MORNING. Havre goods per STROMBOLI, short shipped per JAVA, have arrived per PALMYRA; entries can be made with the original bills of lading, without endorsement. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, Feb. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, Feb. 24
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY, Feb. 29
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, Mar. 7
ETNA (via Halifax)..........MONDAY, Mar. 9
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY, Mar. 14
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $100 | Steerage | $30 |
| To London | 105 | To London | 35 |
| To Paris | 115 | To Paris | 45 |

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
NAPOLEON III.....ROUSSAN.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 21
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, April 4
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $160 or $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165 or $145; second cabin, $88.
*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, March 7.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama or Nicaragua,
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN.
MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 22.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Apr 14.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $150, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, Feb. 22
HELVETIA, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Feb. 29
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL..........SATURDAY, Mar. 7
FRANCE, GRACE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 14
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES. DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, Feb. 20.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 27.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 5.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.
FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail for above ports from Pier No. 2 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
Comprising the first-class steamships
GEN. GRANT..........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN..........Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
The steamship GENERAL MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.
Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,
Apply to the agent, SAMUEL STEVENS, No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 20.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 27.
From Pier No. 26 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

## SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
FEB. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on FRIDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Thursday, at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
To insure shipment, freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
For freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Feb. 22
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves...SATURDAY, Feb. 29
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 18. CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Feb. 25.
For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
The MATANZAS will sail on the following SATURDAY. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—FRIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Feb. 21.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, March 6.
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

MOBILE, GALVESTON, LAVACCA AND BRAZOS SANTIAGO.—The steamship BIENVILLE, leaving Pier No. 38 North River on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

## RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

## MACHINERY.

BRICK, BRICK, BRICK.—THE EMPIRE STATE BRICK MACHINE, the best in the world; can be seen in working order at No. 2 Rector-st. Machine State and County Rights for sale.
J. W. GREGORY, Agent.

## FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE, Established 1850.
Warehouses, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.
Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.
Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT, REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND INSURANCE BROKER, Nos. 10 PINE-ST. AND 586 SIXTH-AV.
For the accommodation of up-town parties wishing to sell or purchase dwelling houses and lots, or hire or rent furnished or unfurnished houses or stores, the undersigned has opened a CENTRAL REAL ESTATE OFFICE AT No. 586 SIXTH-AV., near 34th-st., where he will be happy to receive orders from his friends and customers.
A large number of houses for sale and to rent, principally first-class. Business property in improving locations, in all the streets above Canal-st.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Insurance effected in first-class Companies, on Dwellings, Stores, Furniture, &c.
S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 586 6th-av. and 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NORTH-EAST corner Madison-av. and 27th-st., known as the Madison-Avenue Hotel, five stories, 25x51, with or without the adjoining building, 25x25; has fine vaults, and being opposite the New Haven and Harlem depots, close to Madison-square and the large hotels, is one of the best positions for a family hotel, restaurant, or large grocery, wine and tea store. Apply at No. 1[illegible]9 West 36th-st., or at the office of Messrs. Sands & Depeyster, No. 31 Pine-st. JAMES HURRY.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES are offered for sale, with possession May 1: East 36th-st., No. 14, four stories, in good order, $23,500; East 32d-st., Nos. 142 and 144, three stories, each 15x53 each, $12,500; West 36th-st., No. 69, brown stone, twenty-five feet wide, $28,000; West 38th-st., No. 136, four stories, brown stone, $28,000; West 39th-st., No. 218, handsome basement, $20,000; East 39th-st., No. 113, near Park-av., $24,500. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 630 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR LOTS NOS. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., between Delancey and Rivington sts., each 25x100 feet, with the buildings thereon, namely, four dwelling-houses, a factory and stable; a most desirable property, worth the attention of capitalists or manufacturers. For further particulars apply to WM. DEPEW, No. 53 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ON STUYVESANT SQUARE, A handsome residence, Nova Scotia stone front, 51x115; a new building with modern improvements, capable of large additions, suitable for hotel or boarding purposes. For particulars address a line to E., at this office, Box No. 184.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH-east corner of 9th-av. and West 19th-st.; it is now, and has been, occupied for the last twelve years as a meat and provision establishment. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 365 West 19th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, on north side of 34th-st., in perfect repair; rented to a good tenant until Oct. 15, 1869, at $4,000 a year; price $3[illegible],000; terms easy.
AARON OGDEN, No. 36 Broad-st., Room No. 20.

EAST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH-AV. AND IRVING-PLACE.—For sale, an elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, partially furnished, at $40,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND KNOWN as Nos. 156, 158 and 160 Leonard-st., with the buildings thereon. Price $45,000. Will be offered at auction unless soon sold. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 25 feet wide; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 12 East 37th-st. For permits to see the house apply to GEO. C. ANTHON, No. 212 5th-av.

$16.000 FOR A FINE THREE-STORY brown-stone house on 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., and a large number of others at prices to suit. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BOWERY, EAST SIDE, NEAR 6th-st., a good three-story brick store, 24.6x100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

D. & M. CHAUNCEY, 155 MONTAGUE-ST. NEAR CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, BROKERS IN REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.
Have for sale and to rent furnished and unfurnished dwellings in all sections of Brooklyn; also property suitable for manufacturing purposes, and valuable water fronts.
Desirable building sites in vicinity of Prospect Park, on the Heights and throughout the city.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE in the 9th Ward—4 lots on Patchen-ave., 25 by 100; 11 lots on Hancock-st., 25 by 100; in a rapidly improving neighborhood; suitable for first-class residences; on high ground, on the grade. Apply to DRAKE & CO., No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence and grounds at Stamford, Conn., 34 miles from New-York, and thirteen trains daily. The house is handsomely built; has cemented cellar, furnace, hot and cold water, and gas; carriage-house, shed, harness-room, cow stable and hennery; pasture and running water for two cows, and all the poultry desired. Beautiful lawn, with full grown evergreen and deciduous trees. Vegetable garden and large and small fruits of all kinds. Fine view of the Sound, and six hundred feet frontage on the street. Apply to Gen. W. J. SLOAN, U. S. A., on the premises, or at his office, No. 125 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—COUNTRY residence for sale or to let, with immediate possession, on Whitestone-av., Flushing, L. I.; one mile and a quarter from station; stages connect. Apply only to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE ON LONG Island Sound, about nine miles from Bridgeport, Conn.; house large and nearly new, with all the modern improvements; the grounds are arranged with great taste, having every variety of fruits, trees and flowers; the garden large, under-drained and subsoiled; the whole place embraces about six acres; is within three minutes' walk of the churches, post-office and railroad depot. If applied for soon, will be sold for much less than it cost before the war. Apply to WM. W. PINNEO, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., New-York, or J. B. PINNEO, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME on the banks of the Hudson; handsome Gothic cottage house, commanding very elegant views of river, inland and mountain scenery; about 20 acres of land, beautifully diversified in surface; fine apple orchard, abundance of fruit, peaches, pears, grapes, quinces, cherries, &c.; gardener's cottage, carriage-house and barn; a fine water front, unobstructed by railroad; affords good boating, bathing and fishing, and makes this a peculiarly attractive place for a family fond of the water. Price, $28,000. A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT SUBURBAN residence of Philip Dater, Esq., consisting of 29 acres of land, with stone mansion-house and all necessary outbuildings, situate in Westchester County, about 1¼ miles from Harlem Bridge and 3 miles from Central Park. The house is 50 feet square, has modern improvements and is in good order. The place is accessible at all hours of the day by steamboat, railroad and horse cars. Apply to PHILIP DATER, & CO., No. 161 Front-st., or to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN ASTORIA, A PLEASANT AND convenient residence on Remsen-st., being but a few minutes' walk from the ferry. For particulars inquire of J. B. BAYLIES, Dentist, No. 29 East 13th-st., two doors east of Broadway, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. Also a place in Yonkers, on Lake-av., of about 2½ acres, with a good house and outbuildings nearly new, with shade and fruit trees, waterfall, &c. For particulars inquire as above.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND FINISHED place at Newburg, on the Hudson, containing 8 acres; fine view of the river; great abundance of all kinds of choice fruit and flowers; three-quarter of a mile from depots; the house is for Winter or Summer; buildings very fine; furniture, horses, carriages, sold if wanted. Anyone wanting a desirable residence, it will pay to look at this. Address Box No. 579 Newburg Post-office, or apply to HOMER MORGAN.

COUNTRY SEAT AT NEW-ROCHELLE FOR SALE—On Centre-av., half mile south of depot, large house, wide hall, piazzas front and rear, large carriage-house, lawn eight acres, forest, fruit and evergreen trees of large size. Will be sold entire, or the house with about two acres separate. Apply to E. L. TREDWELL, No. 183 Water-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock daily.

FOR SALE—AT COLD SPRING, ON THE HUDson, about three-fourths of a mile from the railroad and steamboat landing, a handsome modern-built house and six acres of land; gardener's cottage, stable, ice-house, nice garden, fruits, &c.; fine river and mountain views; churches and schools near; price $22,000. Photographs, diagrams and further particulars with A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE AND WELL LOCATED house for sale, at Plainfield, N. J.; house in good order, contains eleven rooms, with bath-room, pantries, &c.; lot 150x300 feet; good barn, fruit and ornamental trees, &c.; price low. Inquire of BRONK & MARSH, at Plainfield, or GEO. D. MERRILL, No. 34 Warren-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, in a desirable location, five minutes from depot, house containing 11 rooms; has gas, hot air furnace, hot and cold baths, with a commodious carriage-house; lot 200 by 800 feet. Apply at No. 33 Spruce-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—$5,000—A very tasty cottage, containing ten rooms, in excellent repair; good cellar, numerous outbuildings, with 2¾ acres of land, in the village of Springfield, N. J., one and a quarter hours from the City on Morris Road. MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 350 ACRES ON LONG Island Sound, at Smithtown Harbor, Long Island, with large barn, orchards, and all necessary buildings in complete order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN THE VILLAGE OF West Farms a beautiful cottage, with eight rooms, fronting the river; lot 50x150 ft., with abundance of fruit and shade. Apply to F. R. HITCHCOCK, on the premises.

RIVERDALE.—FOR SALE, 24 ACRES OF choice land belonging to the estate of the late J. Bettner, will be divided in lots; on this land are some very beautiful building sites. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A FINE COUNTRY residence on the river, with four acres of land, for sale very much less than value, or will exchange for New-York house well located. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 20 Pine-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A GOOD DWELLING, partly furnished, near depot, to rent; thirteen rooms; $1,000 per year. W. C. BUTLER, No. 50 Dey-st.

## DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

## TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and [illegible] Park-row, Times Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

50 FT. OF HOUSE TO LEASE, FURNISHED.—A family design leaving New-York for two or three years, and offer their dwelling to lease to a private family during their absence. The house is 50 by about 70x75, and large rear ground; number of rooms about thirty, all completely furnished; large and separate laundry, billiard-table, grand piano, &c., &c.; the furniture is costly and elegant; large library, many books; location 14th-st.; rent to an acceptable tenant, $10,000 per annum, payable monthly. For permits, &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FINE FLOOR ON BROADWAY TO let, (2d, 3d or 4th story,) at No. 245, next door to Importers' and Traders' Bank, at the corner of Murray-st. —opposite the open square in front of the City Hall— and one of the best localities in the City; size of floor, 25x114 feet, with L on Murray-st., 25x12½. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, AT DArien, near Stamford, the residence of R. A. Weed, Esq.; good house and carriage-house, with more or less ground; great variety of fruit; will be leased to a good tenant for three years. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TROGGS NECK, WESTCHESTER, 11 MILES FROM CITY HALL—To let, furnished, for the season, a stone mansion, with all necessary outbuildings, about 15 acres of land, abundance of fruit, garden, private dock. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—TO LET, the entire second floor of building No. 14 Broad-st., directly over the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company. Apply to BABCOCK BROS. & CO., No. 14 Broad-st.

LOFTS TO LEASE IN NO. 34 BARCLAY-st., at a moderate price. The building is a superior one and the lofts are unsurpassed, both in light and convenience, by any in this City. Possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—PREMISES NOS. 63 AND 65 WEST 12th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of two small dwellings and one large building, suitable for a light manufacturing or other business purposes. Inquire of D. W. FENTON, No. 23 William-st., Room No. 12.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house in Lexington-av., near 34th-st.; rent $2,500 per annum. For permits apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brick store No. 433 Broome-st., second door east of Broadway, 26x102 feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY, THE National Hotel, Nos. 5 and 7 Cortlandt-st., through to Liberty-st. Apply to URIAH J. SMITH, No. 23 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON 19TH-st., near Irving-place, in excellent order; possession immediately; furnished or unfurnished; rent moderate. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 45 East 25th-st., to a private family only. Apply to JOHN ADRIANCE; can be seen between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HANDSOME ROOM ON first floor; suitable for any good business or dwelling; also, a good basement in perfect order; gas and water all through. Apply at No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LEASE—HOUSE AND LOT, CORNER OF 5th-av. and 25th-st., running through to Broadway and opposite the Worth Monument. Apply to W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 1 Park-place, Room No 19.

BROADWAY STORE AND CHOICE SHOW-ROOMS TO LET—No. 817, with an L store on 12th-st.; second and third floors, corner rooms, No. 819 Broadway.

LOFTS TO LET—THE SPACIOUS LOFTS, 30 feet in width and 200 feet in depth, in the building No. 591 Broadway. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence on Todt Hill, Staten Island; also, one at Inwood, on the Hudson, both elegantly furnished. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—SPACIOUS AND PLEASANT OFfices in the large marble building, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway; basement, second, third and fourth floor. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—ALL THE LOFTS OF THE LARGE store No. 22 Park-place, through to Barclay-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY 25-FOOT STORE IN Grand-st., near Crosby, at $6,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS STABLE TO let in 22d-st., near 10th-av. Inquire of J. M. WINANTS, No. 464 West 23d-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house on 11th-st., near 5th-av., to a small, private family only. Inquire at No. 65 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, ON 5TH-AV., only to a private family. Inquire of G. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 54 Wall-st.

A STORE, HOUSE AND STABLE TO LET—No. 185 Hudson-st., corner of Laight. Apply to Dr. GREEN, No. 42 Clinton-place.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—WANTED.—Dwellings well located, upper part of the City, varying from $12,000 to $50,000. Parties wishing to sell will please send particulars to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

WANTED—ONE VERY LARGE HOUSE, OR two houses connected, on 5th-av. or immediate neighborhood; furnished or unfurnished; the best of references given. Address A. B., No. 23 Washington-place.

TENEMENT PROPERTY WANTED to buy or lease.—The highest price and best security given. Address R. H. GIBBONS & CO., No. 446 Broome-st., three doors west of Broadway.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, LIVING in a large furnished house, desire to meet with a gentleman and his wife, of refinement, and good social position, without children, who would board them for the rent; those in comfortable circumstances preferred, whose desire is principally to lessen expenses; references exchanged. Address, with reference, CITY HOME, Station D, Bible House.

TO LET—A WIDOW HAS THE SECOND floor to let, furnished, front and back parlor, with bath-room attached, closets, &c., with all modern improvements, suitable for a gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen, on very reasonable terms; opposite hotel. Inquire for a few days at No. 107 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, in suites or single; all modern improvements. Apply at No. 117 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., near Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floor to let, together or separately, with or without private table; references exchanged. Apply at No. 50 West 16th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 313 WEST 22D-ST.—THREE LARGE rooms on second floor to let with board, separately or together.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO GENtlemen only, at No. 70 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square. References required.

WANTED—A SMALL SLEEPING ROOM WITH grate for $3, not higher up than 15th-st., by a single man. Address H. H., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, to let at No. 30 East 13th-st. References required.

## PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on the site at present occupied by Grammar School No. 36, on the south side of Ninth-st., near Avenue C, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
HIRAM WISNER,
EDWARD MIEHLING,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
ARMOUR C. ANDERSON,
HARVEY C. CALKIN,
Board of Trustees Eleventh Ward.
Dated Feb. 10, 1868.

TO ICE DEALERS AND CONSUMERS.
The Commissioners of the Central Park will receive proposals for the purchase either this or next Winter of such portion of ice from the Park lakes as can be disposed of without interfering with the skating.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT CO., NO. 76 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.
COAL TAR—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this office until Feb. 15, instant, inclusive, for the purchase of all the coal tar manufactured by the Company, (excepting such quantity as may be required for the use of the Company,) for one year from the first day of May next; proposals to be sealed and directed to the Company at No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York, indorsed "Proposals for Coal Tar," and to state the amount offered per ton for all the coal carbonized for the period above named. The number of tons carbonized to be determined by the books of the Company; the coal tar to be taken from the tar-well by the contractor. Payments for same to be made monthly. Satisfactory security for the faithful performance of contract will be required.
HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

## REMOVALS.

THE LAW BUSINESS OF THE UNDERsigned is removed to Room No. 10, all association with Van Pelt & Hull being dissolved.
JOHN HENRY HULL, No. 243 Broadway.

## PERSONAL.

SAMUEL W. FRANKLIN, 17 YEARS old, 5 feet 7 inches high, light complexion. Any information sent to his mother, No. 61 Walnut-st., Chelsea, Mass., will be thankfully received.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCIA.
Positively last week but one of the LA GRANGE BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Feb. 17, at 8 o'clock.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE..........as..........LUCIA
Sig. P. BRIGNOLI..........as..........EDGARDO
Sig. ORLANDINI..........as..........ASHTON
Sig. COLLETTI..........as..........RAIMONDO
Musical Director and Conductor..........Sig. NICOLAO
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, at 8 P. M., UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
THURSDAY, Feb. 20—Brooklyn—LA TRAVIATA.
SATURDAY, Feb. 22—Second Grand Gala Matinee.
Seats for Lucia and Un Ballo in Maschera can now be purchased at the box-office of the Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director.
Mr. Bateman has the honor to announce THE RETURN TO NEW-YORK of the GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN, after a most brilliantly successful sojourn in WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA, where the metropolitan indorsement by the fashion, wit, taste and culture of society has been heartily reindorsed BY MANY THOUSANDS OF ADMIRERS, who have crowded the houses nightly.
The first night of the reproduction will be MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 24, and it will be repeated TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and for the SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1 o'clock, when all the original artists will reappear in this the MOST TRIUMPHANT OPERA OF THE AGE, which was withdrawn from the City in the very height of its unexampled popularity, and will now be restored to its numerous METROPOLITAN ADMIRERS AND THE PUBLIC FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF NIGHTS. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE SATURDAY EVENING.
Seats may be secured six representations in advance on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,
BENEFIT OF M. ROUSSEAU.
LES INVALIDES DU MARIAGE, ("Woodcock's Little Game.") and LES ABSENCES DE MONSIEUR.
Seats secured at the Theatre and No. 701 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Engagement of the young, beautiful and accomplished American comedienne, MISS EMMA MADDERN, who will appear on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, in her great part of FANCHON.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, in the charming rustic role of BESSIE MAY, supported by Mr. F. B. CONWAY as Capt. Congreve, in a new military and romantic drama, in three acts, entitled THE MOUNTAIN BELL, by the distinguished and ever-successful dramatist, CHARLES GAYLER.

STEINWAY HALL,
FIFTH ORATORIO NIGHT.
JUDAS MACCABÆUS.
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 20.
Mr. L. F. HARRISON has the pleasure to announce that MADAM PAREPA-ROSA, having recovered from her severe illness, will resume her part in the Oratorio on the above occasion, together with the following artists:
MISS MARIA BRAINERD, who has consented, in order to render the ensemble more perfect, to sing the mezzo soprano part.
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON, MR. J. R. THOMAS.
full Orchestra and Grand Chorus of the New-York Harmonic Society.
Mr. F. L. RITTER, Conductor.
Mr. E. J. CONOLLY, Organist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra—the sale of which will commence this Monday.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL OF THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, Feb. 20.
Tickets, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, at $15, and extra ladies' tickets at $5, to be had of the following members:
Carl Amann, No. 89 Wall-st.; L. E. Amsinck, No. 148 Pearl-st.; L. Burger, No. 58 Bowery; L. Gerner, No. 38 Broad-st.; L. A. Grass, No. 320 Greenwich-st.; Wm. H. Gunther, No. 502 Broadway; Chas. Hauselt, No. 39 Spruce-st.; C. Hensel, No. 20 Exchange-place; G. Heye, No. 39 Broad-st.; John Heyne, No. 13 William-st.; L. Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.; Sigmd. Kaufman, No. 39 Nassau-st.; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; F. Kuhne, No. 54 Broad-st.; Dr. Lellman, No. 81 East 4th-st.; Geo. Nembach, No. 141 8th-st.; Philip Rein, Fifth-av. Hotel; John Schepeler, No. 52 Exchange-place; C. Schipper, No. 44 Exchange-place; F. S. Staelknecht, No. 37 Nassau-st.; E. Steiger, No. 17 North William-st.; F. Steins, No. 48 Cedar-st.; W. Steinway, Steinway Hall; Hermann Sturn, No. 92 William-st.; Hermann Uhl, *Staats Zeitung*; Jacob Windmuller, German Savings Bank, and at Liederkranz Hall, No. 31 East 4th-st., every evening after 8 o'clock. Tickets not transferable. E. STEIGER, Secretary.

GRAND BAL MASQUE OF THE "ARION," ON THURSDAY, MARCH 5, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets, $10.

THE CHARITY BALL WILL BE HELD at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY, the 24th of February, under the following management, of whom tickets may be obtained at $5 each:

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| Mrs. WILLIAM ASTOR, | Mrs. PH. LIVINGSTON, |
| Mrs. LL'D ASPINWALL, | Mrs. E. A. LIVINGSTON, |
| Mrs. AVERELL, | Mrs. LAZARUS, |
| Mrs. D. F. APPLETON, | Mrs. J. T. LIVINGSTON, |
| Mrs. D. B. ALLEN, | Mrs. LE VERT, |
| Mrs. ABECASIS, | Mrs. A. B. MOTT, |
| Mrs. WM. H. APPLETON, | Mrs. D. C. MURRAY, |
| Mrs. BARLOW, | Mrs. McCORMICK, |
| Mrs. BARRIL, | Mrs. MATHEWS, |
| Mrs. BELMONT, | Mrs. MOUNT, |
| Mrs. JAS. W. BEEKMAN, | Mrs. E. H. MILLER, |
| Mrs. G. L. BEECKMAN, | Mrs. JOSEPH MARIE, |
| Mrs. JOHN E. BRADY, | Mrs. GEO. W. McLEAN, |
| Mrs. JAMES BROOKS, | Mrs. F. H. MACY, |
| Mrs. J. F. BUTTERWORTH | Mrs. J. R. MARSHALL, |
| Mrs. WM. T. BLODGETT, | Mrs. McKINLEY, |
| Mrs. A. H. BARNEY, | Mrs. MEERT, |
| Mrs. WALTER H. BURNS | Mrs. GORDON NORRIE, |
| Mrs. JOHN BIGELOW, | Mrs. CHAS. H. NEILSON, |
| Mrs. BURNHAM, | Mrs. OELRICHS, |
| Mrs. LEWIS B. BROWN, | Mrs. CHAS. O'CONOR, |
| Mrs. GEO. BELL, | Mrs. H. PALMER, |
| Mrs. CAYLUS, | Mrs. H. PARISH, |
| Mrs. CHICKERING, | Mrs. J. PYNE, |
| Mrs. EDWARD CLARK, | Mrs. EDW. PIERREPONT |
| Mrs. CONSTANT, | Mrs. S. PENNIMAN, |
| Mrs. EDWARD COOPER, | Mrs. PONVERT, |
| Mrs. W. CHAMBERLAIN, | Mrs. O. L. PERKINS, |
| Mrs. EDWARD CHACE, | Mrs. JOHN PAINE, |
| Mrs. S. CALLENDER, | Mrs. CLARKS'N POTTER |
| Mrs. CORLIES, | Mrs. EDW. T. POTTER, |
| Mrs. ED. H. COSTER, | Mrs. J. J. ROOSEVELT, |
| Mrs. WM. T. COLEMAN, | Mrs. E. RAYMOND, |
| Mrs. COLVILL, | Mrs. S. RHINELANDER, |
| Mrs. DAV. CRAWFORD, | Mrs. S. H. ROBBINS, |
| Mrs. R. L. CUTTING, Jr., | Mrs. JOHN RILEY, |
| Mrs. H. DELAFIELD, | Mrs. W. G. RAY, |
| Mrs. R. O. DOREMUS, | Mrs. DOUG. ROBINSON, |
| Mrs. HENRY DUDLEY, | Mrs. F. H. SALTUS, |
| Mrs. W. P. DINSMORE, | Mrs. RUSS. STEBBINS, |
| Mrs. E. D. DIBBLE, | Mrs. FERD. SUYDAM, |
| Mrs. DUDLEY FIELD, Jr., | Mrs. J. SCHERMERHORN |
| Mrs. FREMONT, | Mrs. R. STUYVESANT, |
| Mrs. FORSYTH, | Mrs. G. T. STRONG, |
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| Mrs. C. K. GARRISON, | Mrs. B. SHEPHARD, |
| Mrs. E. T. GERRY, | Mrs. E. W. STOUGHTON, |
| Mrs. ALFRED GRYMES, | Mrs. A. S. SULLIVAN, |
| Mrs. G. W. GRAY, | Mrs. AUG. F. SMITH, |
| Mrs. W. A. HADDEN, | Mrs. H. W. SHELTON, |
| Mrs. G. G. HAVEN, | Mrs. G. R. SCHIEFFELIN, |
| Mrs. ALEX. HAMILTON, | Mrs. TIGHE, |
| Mrs. R. S. HONE, | Mrs. WM. TRACY, |
| Mrs. HENRY HILLS, | Mrs. L. TURNURE, |
| Mrs. F. E. HOWE, | Mrs. J. H. THOMPSON, |
| Mrs. E. S. HIGGINS, | Mrs. VIELE, |
| Mrs. JAS. HARRIMAN, | Mrs. J. K. WARREN, |
| Mrs. HARBECK, | Mrs. JOEL WOLFE, |
| Mrs. RICHARD HUNT, | Mrs. M. WARD, |
| Mrs. HOLLINS, | Mrs. WM. WHITNEY, |
| Mrs. JOHN A. HADDEN, | Mrs. T. G. WALKER, |
| Mrs. CHAS. H. ISHAM, | Mrs. WM. H. WELLS, |
| Mrs. G. A. JONES, | Mrs. WM. G. WARD, |
| Mrs. L. W. JEROME, | Mrs. AUG. WHITING, |
| Mrs. J. D. JONES, | Mrs. Gen. WALLIN, |
| Mrs. LOUIS JAY, | Mrs. MARY WHITNEY, |
| Mrs. E. JUSTH, | Mrs. J. L. WALLACK, |
| Mrs. WM. KINGSLAND, | Mrs. D. B. WEBB, |
| Mrs. EDWIN LUDLOW, | Mrs. E. WINTHROP. |

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| Mr. JOSEPH ALSOP, | Dr. W. W. JONES, |
| Mr. L. SEY'R ASHLEY, | Mr. PEYTON JAUDON, |
| Mr. E. H. ANDERSON, | Mr. C. H. JACQUELIN, |
| Mr. T. C. ACTON, | Dr. A. JACOBI, |
| Mr. E. BENSON, | Mr. H. JOHNSON, |
| Mr. D. W. BISHOP, | Mr. H. LEROY JONES, |
| Mr. HENRY BURGY, | Mr. O. K. KING, |
| Mr. WILLETT BRONSON, | Mr. D. KINGSLAND, |
| Mr. L. BOARDMAN, | Hon. C. P. KIRKLAND, |
| Mr. WM. C. BINNS, | Mr. EMILE KINGSLAND, |
| Mr. EUGENE BOGERT, | Mr. BENJ. KNOWER, |
| Mr. G. S. BOWDOIN, | Mr. R. J. LIVINGSTON, |
| Mr. J. T. BRADY, | Mr. ARTHUR LEARY, |
| Mr. S. D. BRADFORD, | Mr. J. LENTILHON, |
| Mr. WM. B. BEND, | Mr. J. BOWERS LEE, |
| Dr. R. D. BULKLEY, | Mr. WM. LOW, |
| Mr. C. F. BLAKE, | Dr. T. M. MARKOE, |
| Mr. JAS. BLEECKER, | Mr. A. P. MONTANT, |
| Mr. WM. BRIDGE, | Mr. HENRY MORGAN, |
| Mr. ABM. BININGER, | Mr. W. H. McVICKAR, |
| Mr. HENRY CLEWS, | Maj. A. S. McCOMB, |
| Mr. LE G. B. CANNON, | Mr. MANTON MARBLE, |
| Gen. CRAWFORD, | Mr. W. H. MORRELL, |
| Mr. J. G. COSTER, | Prof. NAIRNE, |
| Mr. WM. B. COOPER, | Mr. G. NATORP, |
| Mr. WM. CUTTING, | Mr. WALTON OAKLEY, |
| Mr. HENRY COSTER, | Mr. PHILIP M. OAKLEY, |
| Mr. ALF. W. CRAVEN, | Mr. CHAS. OGDEN, |
| Mr. ABR. COZZENS, | Mr. JOHN PYNE, |
| Mr. W. CHESEBROUGH, | Mr. ARCHIBALD PELL, |
| Mr. H. CHAPMAN, | Mr. ED. PRIME, Jr., |
| Mr. W. CLARKSON, | Mr. JAS. V. PARKER, |
| Mr. WILLIAM DOUGLAS, | Mr. PHILLIPS PHOENIX, |
| Mr. J. GEDDES DAY, | Mr. WM. B. ROGERS, |
| Mr. C. A. DU VIVIER, | Mr. L. ROGERS, |
| Dr. F. DELAFIELD, | Mr. M. O. ROBERTS, |
| Mr. M. L. DELAFIELD, | Col. REED, |
| Mr. E. DELAFIELD, Jr., | Mr. R. DEB. ROUTH, |
| Mr. W. B. DUNCAN, | Mr. BENJ. SWAN, |
| Mr. F. S. d'HAUTEVILLE, | Mr. SELIGMAN, |
| Dr. G. T. ELLIOT, Jr., | Mr. JOHN SCHULER, |
| Mr. M. FOWLER, | Mr. E. DEL'D. SMITH, |
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| Hon. C. G. GUNTHUR, | Hon. AUGUS'S. SCHELL, |
| Mr. SHEPPARD GANDY, | Dr. FOSTER SWIFT, |
| Mr. J. G. GRAFTON, | Mr. DESHA SMITH, |
| Mr. FRED. GIBERT, | Mr. ISAAC SHERMAN, |
| Mr. H. E. GILLILAN, | Mr. CHAS. E. STRONG, |
| Mr. G. GRISWOLD GRAY | Mr. C. E. K. SHERMAN, |
| Mr. G. G. HOWLAND, | Mr. W. P. TALBOYS, |
| Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS | Mr. HENRY A. TAILER, |
| Mr. EDWIN HOYT, | Mr. ALEX. TAYLOR, |
| Mr. GEO. HOFFMAN, | Mr. T. E. TOLFREE, |
| Mr. WILSON G. HUNT, | Mr. JULES VATABLE, |
| Dr. J. J. HULL, | Hon. JOHN E. WARD, |
| Mr. J. G. HECKSCHER, | Mr. G. B. WARD, |
| Hon. JNO. T. HOFFMAN, | Dr. LOC'D. WOODRUFF, |
| Mr. J. J. HYDE, | Mr. THEO. WOOLSEY, |
| Mr. D. E. HAWLEY, | Mr. GEO. P. WETMORE, |
| Gen. INGALLS, | Mr. W. WATSON, Jr., |
| Mr. RICH'D. IRVING, Jr., | Col. ALF'D. WAGSTAFF, |
| Dr. WOOLSEY JOHNSON, | Dr. GUS. S. WINSTON, |
| Dr. LEE JONES, | |

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100.000.—PARTNER WANTED WITH this amount, either general or special, by a house well established both here and abroad, doing a safe cash business, requiring more means to conduct it than they now command. Address Box No. 4,559 Post-office.

HAVING SECURED A COMPETENCY, and wishing to retire from business, I offer for sale the patent and business known as "Madame Jumel's Mammarial Balm and Breast Developers," (for physiologically developing the female form.) Persons of means only may apply at the salesroom, 907 Broadway.

PARTIES HAVING PRACTICAL INVENTIONS secured by Letters Patent, will do well to call at the Inventors' and Mechanics' Headquarters, No. 146 Fulton-st., New-York. J. HARRY THORP.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
*Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.*
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Second and last week of the successful new three-act dramatic story, by Fred. G. Maeder, Esq., entitled RED RIDING HOOD, OR THE WOLF AT THE DOOR.
Every afternoon and evening at 2½ and 7½ o'clock.
To be seen at all hours, Living Giraffe, Tom Thumb Elephant, Infant Female Esau, Circassian Girls, Mammoth Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, &c., &c.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

BANVARD'S—BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, and WEDNESDAY MATINEE.—The Ticket-of-Leave Man. New Scenery, Music, Properties.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
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MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
OBSERVE THE COMBINATION OF POWERFUL ATTRACTIONS!
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THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETES! IN NEW AND ASTOUNDING FEATS UPON THE FLYING TRAPEZE.
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
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the very embodiment of YOUTH, BEAUTY AND DARING IN HER GREAT SENSATION ACT!
THE INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE IN A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF HORSEMANSHIP AND GYMNASTIC FEATS.

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No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THE WHITE FAWN.
The undersigned hereby give notice that the Spectacular Fairy Extravaganza of the WHITE FAWN has been copyrighted, and that the mechanical effects and scenery have been patented. Any person using the title or any colorable imitations of the play, or its effects, will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.
WHEATLEY, JARRETT & PALMER.

OUT TO-DAY.—A NEW NO. OF NICK NAX! filled with Masquerading Illustrations.

## LECTURES.

STEINWAY HALL.
DU CHAILLU'S LECTURES.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 17.
First Lecture of the season. "The Gorilla and its Habits, the Gibbon, Ourang-Outang, Chimpanzee, and their Affinity to Man." The lecture will be profusely illustrated by diagrams. Tickets of admission $1: can be obtained at all the principal book and music stores, and at the ticket-office of the hall. Doors open at 7; lecture commences precisely at 8 o'clock.

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THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung bass and Agraffe bridge; Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs; the best manufactured, warranted for six years; 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments; for rent, and rent money applied if purchased. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogues mailed for three cents. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, sixty styles, also the METROPOLITAN ORGANS, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices $75 or less, to $2,500 each. Organs to rent.

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PIANO-FORTES.—JENNYS & SON, NO. 233 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., as manufacturers rank the first in the City, and their instruments are the most reasonable.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW AND SECond-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, 8 Union-sq.

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Misses and Masters WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.; Gentlemen TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings at 8 o'clock. Circulars at the Academy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
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Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

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No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

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A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, guarantee to remove all stiffness, cramping, or trembling from the worst hand, and enable every pupil to write with ease, elegance, rapidity and satisfaction.

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The second term will commence Feb. 11. Application for admission to the course of lectures on Physiology, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry must be made immediately. Classes in Music, vocal and instrumental, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS, F. L. RITTER, and others.

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NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
The second semi-annual term of this College begins on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5. Applications for information, or for admission to either of the classes, may be made to the President at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

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English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.
The classes in drawing and painting are taught by Mr. W. F. De Haas.
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PRIVATE TUITION IN ALL THE branches of a liberal, practical and classical education, either in classes or separately, by the hour. C. W. CLIFTON, A. M., No. 1,193 Broadway.

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Manufacturers of MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds. Marbleized Slabs, For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c. WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS. Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated. The Trade supplied on favorable terms.
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Has reduced the prices of teas, coffees, sugars, flour and all kinds of groceries and provisions from 10 to 25 per cent.; he asks no profit from the poor during the hard times. Everybody should call and compare the prices before buying elsewhere, and save 25 to 50 per cent.

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Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 10:50 O'CLOCK.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
MONDAY, Feb. 17, 1868,
will be presented an entirely NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA, in Prologue and four acts, by James Mortimer, entitled THE WHITE FAWN, in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The piece produced with everything new and after a preparation of many months, at a cost of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS, INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
A CAST of rare excellence.
A GRAND BALLET of seventy finished artists.
PROLOGUE—THE KINGDOM OF BELLS.
ACT 1—THE YELLOW EMPIRE.
ACT 2—THE KINGDOM OF FISHES.
ACT 3—THE KINGDOM OF LIKA.
ACT 4—Revealing the BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 17,
will be presented the romantic drama of PAULINE,
with new scenery, costumes, complete appointments, novel effects, and the following capital distribution:
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. T. J. WARD, Mr. E. CASHIN, Mr. B. DURAND, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss KATE RANOE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss CARMAN.
TUESDAY, Feb. 18—"OURS."
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19—PAULINE.
THURSDAY, Feb. 20—PAULINE.
FRIDAY, Feb. 21—In consequence of the very many applications at the Box-office, the comedies of THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME will be given for one night more.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
JAMES E. HAYES..........Lessee.
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
Third and last week but one of the peerless Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, Supported by Messrs. J. W. COLLIER and G. L. FOX.
Alternately during the week the final performances of "LITTLE BAREFOOT" and "FANCHON." Two of the most perfect and strikingly original triumphs known to any stage.

| LITTLE BAREFOOT on | FANCHON on |
|---|---|
| MONDAY, Feb. 17, | TUESDAY, Feb. 18, |
| WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, | THURSDAY, Feb. 20, |
| FRIDAY, Feb. 21. | SATURDAY, Feb. 22. |

LAST "FANCHON" MATINEE SATURDAY.
In rehearsal, "THE PEARL OF SAVOY."
In splendid preparation Mr. Fox's new pantomime.

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Admission..........50 Cents.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, last two nights of STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
THURSDAY, by request, revival of the ever-popular local drama, by Augustin Daly, Esq., entitled UNDER THE GASLIGHT, with its exciting Pier and thrilling Railroad scenes—with its original cast.
Snorky..........J. K. MORTIMER
Shorty..........C. T. PARSLOE, Jr.
Laura..........Miss IRENE WORRELL
Pearl..........Miss SOPHIE WORRELL
Peach Blossom..........Miss JENNIE WORRELL
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, 2 O'CLOCK.
MONDAY, Feb. 24, MISS KATE REIGNOLDS, in a favorite character.
Curtain rises, 8 o'clock, nightly.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
LOTTA'S FAREWELL WEEK.
LOTTA'S LAST SIX NIGHTS.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, LOTTA IN TWO PIECES.
PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
LOTTA as PAUL, the Pet.
FAMILY JARS.
LOTTA as LEDDY LARRIGAN.
FRIDAY—LOTTA'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.
SATURDAY—LOTTA'S FAREWELL MATINEE.
MONDAY—F. S. CHANFRAU as SAM.

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The manager respectfully announces an engagement for six nights only with the celebrated MISS JULIA DALY, the brilliant comedienne protean actress and original YANKEE GAL. The comedy of OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN. Miss JULIA DALY, with songs, as PAMELIA.
The wonderful ARABS IN NEW ACTS. | The Drama of the COINERS. | GRAND OLIO between the pieces.
SATURDAY, Feb. 22, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—Grand Matinee at 2 o'clock.

MR. CHARLES EYTINGE
Will give his SECOND READING, SATURDAY, Feb. 22, AT STEINWAY HALL. SHAKESPEARE, DICKENS, LYRICAL SELECTIONS.
Reserved seats can now be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at same price as that of admission, $1.

A SHORT SEASON AT BUNYAN HALL.—In compliance with a resolution, unanimously, by the audience, at the close of the entertainment on Thursday evening last, the Pilgrim will continue on exhibition for a short season, every afternoon at 2, and every evening at 8 o'clock. Admission 25, 50 and 75 cents.

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT.—ALL MINstrel companies and proprietors of variety shows throughout the United States, are forbidden to produce or perform any BURLESQUE or PARODY or brief ADAPTATION whatsoever, of the drama of UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT, or to introduce the RAILROAD effect of that play into any other piece. This drama is not only strictly original, and copyrighted as such, but the railroad IS PATENTED, and no manager may produce an imitation of either without incurring the penalties named for infringing a copyright and violating a patent. FIVE DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for information of every such violation and infringement in any part of this country. The proprietor of this copyright and patent is determined to prosecute, to the limit of the law, all the little vampyres who are living on the blood of authors, and to protect the honorable managers and members of the profession who have purchased rights of him.
AUGUSTIN DALY.

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PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

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DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 2 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 3 City-Hall place. Consultation strictly confidential.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

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LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Ladies can return same day.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REgained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

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DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

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THE STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE, Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS METIS AND DORIS, which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.
REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE.
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers [illegible] for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains [illegible]

# WASHINGTON.

## AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

**The Last of the Last Sensation—Who has the Best of It—How to Decide it—What the President Means by Brevetting Gen. Sherman—What Sherman Thinks of It, and what the Senate will do with it.**

*From Our Regular Correspondent.*

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1868.

A week without its sensation would leave a terrible *hiatus* in our existence down here now-a-days. We have got so accustomed to them that the feeling begins to resemble that of war-time, when we waited from day to day, with bated breath, for the exciting events with which each week came heavy laden. The last installment of the Grant-Johnson correspondence is in, and you have all had your say about it, and the TIMES seems to think the less said about it the better. Perhaps so; but a correspondent at Washington, who ought to know the things *unsaid*, as well as the things said, (officially I mean,) can't very well accept that advice, unless he also accepts the presumption that he isn't expected to have any opinions about anything. Political sympathies have much, if they do not have everything, to do with the views which people express as to who has the best of it. If it be decided according to the weight of evidence, or rather as the Dutch Justice decided his cases, by counting up the number of witnesses on each side, and then deciding in favor of the party who had the greatest number, then unquestionably the President has the best of the case. But if it be decided according to the credibility of the witnesses, and the reasonable probabilities of what actually did occur, after close and accurate comparison of the statements of the principal witnesses, then unquestionably Gen. GRANT stands fully vindicated of the charge of duplicity, and the President, to draw it mildly, must be held to have strangely misunderstood Gen. GRANT'S usually terse English. Individually, of course, I think a great deal stronger than I write, because it has been my misfortune to be personally cognizant of previous occasions when His Excellency, with a strange and fatal persistency, insisted on saying just exactly what it turned out afterward he didn't mean—and so I may be pardoned if I say that individually I don't believe he ever understood Gen. GRANT to mean precisely what Gen. GRANT distinctly asserts he not only never meant but never said. But the public is impatient to let the matter drop, and so I'll drop it, with an allusion to its possible consequences only.

The result of the unfortunate controversy is chiefly to be deplored, in the bad feeling which it has engendered, not only between the friends of each party but possibly between the parties themselves. Gen. GRANT, of course, has too much self-control to show how indignant he feels, as he naturally must. But Mr. JOHNSON, unfortunately, is not blessed with a similar degree of self-control, and the public need not be surprised if several little things happen, which will not be misconstrued, if they are ascribed to a purpose on the part of Mr. JOHNSON, to heap indignities upon the heads of certain of his subordinates. Of this character is the brevetting of SHERMAN to be General. Gen. GRANT was not consulted, nor was SHERMAN. The latter's well-known aversion to the system of brevet appointments, especially among officers high in rank, was known to the President, or could have been in five minutes' time, if he had cared to know. Likewise, of the formation of the new Military Division of the Atlantic, neither GRANT nor SHERMAN were consulted, and militarily considered, there was not the slightest necessity for it. Some people go so far as to express the belief that the President has some unknown design in all this. But I do not believe he has any other design than the purpose to belittle GRANT. That is about the only reasonable explanation that can be given. When his choler has been thus gratified it will subside, and things will go on as they did before.

It is just possible, however, that there may be an unpleasant tail to this last action. Gen. SHERMAN has been heard from on the subject in such plain terms that there can be no doubt as to how he looks upon this programme. I am not at liberty to give the language of the private dispatches from him, but the substance is that he is and always has been opposed to the system of brevet appointments; that he considers them demoralizing to the service, and as leading to unpleasant complications; and that he thinks that especially there should be no brevetting of General or Lieutenant-General; he therefore asks that the Senate will reject the nomination in his case. In another dispatch he expresses great repugnance to being assigned to any duty which will compel him to make Washington his headquarters, and intimates that before he will consent to be used for the purpose of injuring any brother officer, or of becoming the tool of anybody else, he will resign his commission in the army. So strongly is the last assertion made that several of his friends felt impressed that he was about to tender his resignation, and they telegraphed him last night not to do so. The Senate will probably act upon Gen. SHERMAN'S suggestion. A resolution was yesterday offered in Executive Session, directing the Military Committee to report upon the expediency of prohibiting any further extension of the brevet system. And under action on this proposition, Gen. SHERMAN'S appointment will be disposed of as he desires. It also appears that the army regulations, formed under law of Congress, provide that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to frame the several military departments and divisions. Mr. WILSON will therefore call upon the President by resolution on Monday for the authority under which he has organized the new military division. He will also offer a bill empowering the Secretary of War to order the retirement of any officer without examination, who shall have seen forty-five years' service. Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS, just assigned to his old position, has seen forty-six years.

So you see Washington keeps lively with topics that receive a great deal of comment, whether worthy of it or not. Pardon me for coming down so abruptly from such grave matters of State to such an essentially vulgar matter as good digestion, but I cannot help noting, for the good of our Congressmen, that among the refreshing things about the Capitol, is the change in the management of the House restaurant—a change that has been greatly needed. For more than a year the gastronomics of members have suffered terribly over the vile food and the viler cooking which were furnished by the shockingly bad management of the restaurant. But the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds took the matter in charge the other day, turned out the old management, and put in GEORGE T. DOWNING, the New-York oyster man. The change is marvelous, and the equanimity of members is marvelously increased thereby, and with one accord they exclaim, "For a 'Shrewsbury stew' or a 'Saddlerock roast,' commend us to DOWNING." CYMON.

*Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Feb. 16.

ABOLITION OF THE BREVET SYSTEM.

The Senate will make the brevet nomination of Gen. SHERMAN an occasion for action which shall result in virtually abolishing the whole brevet system. It grew up during the war, when there was a manifest necessity for it; but it has been so much abused that its abolition now would really contribute to the efficiency of the service. All other considerations aside, there is no man in the army whose advancement would be more readily endorsed than that of Gen. SHERMAN. It is proper to add here that Gen. GRANT has expressed no opposition to Gen. SHERMAN coming here to assume his new command, having perfect confidence in the latter's soldierly integrity, and believing that under no circumstances could he be induced to involve himself in any political complications. The feeling seems to be almost unanimous that, whatever may be the President's object, he will not succeed in making Gen. SHERMAN a party to it.

GEN. GRANT AND GEN. HANCOCK.

The correspondence between Gens. GRANT and HANCOCK, regarding recent removals in the New-Orleans Councils, sent to the House yesterday, does not reveal any such imminent danger of conflict between them as was believed to exist by some. Gen. HANCOCK'S threat to resign was only a remote contingency, while Gen. GRANT'S order of suspension only involved such action until the facts could be laid before him. In brief, it turns out to be substantially as stated in these despatches heretofore.

MR. STEVENS' DENUNCIATIONS.

Mr. STEVENS' late denunciation of the Republicans in the House who opposed impeachment as cowards, is regarded by nearly all as the result of the infirmities of his age and temper, and they are disposed to humor him, even to the extent of believing that it was he who furnished to the *Tribune* correspondent that highly colored account of Gen. PAINE'S action in committee which that gentleman yesterday pronounced to be without a spark of truth, from beginning to end.

RECONSTRUCTION.

It seems that the delay of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate in not reporting the House bill making a majority of the votes cast sufficient to ratify the Constitution of any Southern State, is attributable to the representations made by prominent Southern Radicals, who argued that if this were done the rebels would turn out, take possession of the polls in many places, and more surely defeat the Constitution than if they were left to remain at home, thus giving the voters favorable to the Constitution full control of matters. There is a perfect willingness on the part of the Committee to report the bill, if it shall seem to be necessary to more speedy reconstruction.

CONGRESSIONAL PROSPECTS.

The probability of a continuous session of Congress hence to the 4th of March, 1869, is beginning to be discussed among the members. Nearly all the expressions point to a recess in June for a couple of months, a reassembling in September, if events require it, and then a recess until December. The present session cannot possibly complete its financial work before the last of June or the early portion of July, and there will probably be no adjournments for the National Conventions of either party.

THE GOVERNMENT OF WASHINGTON.

The project to govern Washington by commission, and consolidate the Corporation of Georgetown with it will probably fail, because it is meeting with the opposition of the newly enfranchised citizens, who do not desire to be deprived of their newly acquired opportunities for voting after such a brief but successful experience. The Charter Election, in Georgetown, occurs on the 24th inst., and the question of suffrage is likely to be overshadowed by the question of market-houses. Colored votes in favor of free market-houses will be thankfully received.

STATE DINNER.

Secretary SEWARD gave a State dinner, last night, to a highly distinguished party.

*Associated Press Dispatches.*

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 16.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

There seems to be no doubt that the appointment of Minister to England has been tendered to Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, but nothing definite has yet been heard from him as to its acceptance. The resignation of Mr. ADAMS, it has been ascertained from an official source, takes place in April.

SENATORIAL SPEECH ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Several more speeches are to be made in the Senate on the House Reconstruction bill. One of them by Mr. DOOLITTLE in answer to the gentlemen who replied to his opening remarks on that measure.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE BAR.

PHILLIP R. FENDALL, one of the most distinguished members of the Washington Bar, died this afternoon, aged 73 years.

# GEORGIA.

**The Reconstruction Convention—The Bradley Excitement—The Money Question—The Franchise—Increased Hostility of Feeling.**

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1868.

Those who dwell here now as "lookers on," have no right to complain of want of excitement. The *blasé* gentleman in the play who was always searching for a new sensation would find Atlanta an elysium.

The latest sensation is the reports of the minority and majority of the Committee of the Convention appointed to investigate the charges contained in an anonymous newspaper communication against the notorious delegate from Savannah, AARON A. BRADLEY. It was charged that he was convicted of a felony and imprisonment in a New-York Penitentiary, and that, therefore, he could not sit as a member of the Convention. The Committee called on the author of the communication to substantiate his allegations, and in conformity with that request he handed to the Chairman a few days ago transcripts of the official records, duly authenticated under the seal of the courts, showing that AARON A. BRADLEY was convicted of a felony, and was imprisoned in a Penitentiary in New-York State, and further showing that AARON A. BRADLEY was stricken from the roll of attorneys in Massachusetts for contempt of court and malpractice.

So soon as this evidence was received the Chairman, Mr. GEORGE BURNETT, endeavored to get the Committee together to agree upon a report, but only succeeded in inducing them to meet by installments of one or two at a time, although he says he was pertinacious in his exertions to have a full meeting. He and Mr. H. G. COLE became satisfied, from the evidence before them, that a penitentiary convict was not a proper person to sit as a legislator, and resolved to report a resolution of expulsion. Other individual members of the Committee expressed informally their concurrence with the opinion of Messrs. BURNETT and COLE, but could not agree to sign the report, although they had not a doubt that "BRADLEY is a very bad and a very dangerous man." Mr. MCCAY at one time agreed to sign the report, and gave the Chairman authority to attach his name, but he changed his mind, and the report recommending that, "in view of the evidence against AARON A. BRADLEY of criminal conduct, said BRADLEY be and he is hereby expelled from the Convention," was only signed by BURNETT and COLE. The five other members, of whom two are negroes, reported that BRADLEY had certainly been convicted of a statutory felony in New-York and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the State Prison, and that he had certainly been dismissed from the Bar of Massachusetts for malpractcie. They further reported that they are satisfied that BRADLEY of the Convention is the BRADLEY of the State Prison; but they do not venture to say—or, as they express it, "are not purposed to say"—what the Convention should do. They do not think the Convention has any remedy in its power; that the act of Congress of 1867 does not say that a man who has been convicted of seduction shall be disqualified to sit as a member; that half the delegates are held by the United States to be guilty of treason, and that it is not in the power of the Convention to examine into the past history of one of its members, even though it be "grossly immoral or criminal," and go behind the vote of the people to expel him.

I do not pretend to decide which of the two reports is the more just. It is difficult to imagine a scene of greater confusion than was presented when the reading of the reports was concluded. Every delegate and every visitor left his chair, and walked and talked without any respect to the vehement hammering of the presiding officer and his earnest entreaties that "the Convention come to order." Some, but they were a small minority, insisted that the criminal conviction of A. A. BRADLEY, shoemaker, and his identity with A. A. BRADLEY, delegate, once established, the Convention should not hesitate to expel him. Others thought that both the reports were "mighty tight papers," but it would not be well to act in a hurry, and recommended time. Others drew subtle distinctions between statutory felony and felony at common law, and argued that "simple seduction ain't no felony no how in Georgia," and, therefore, it is no disqualification for representative office; and others strove to show that the whole investigation began and ended in an unworthy prejudice against BRADLEY because he is a negro.

To those who for two months have been familiar with BRADLEY'S bold self-confidence and unvarying spirit of aggression, the shrinking, crest-fallen and terrified BRADLEY of Saturday's scene presented a pitiable spectacle. He humbly asked leave to file a defence with the reports, and have it entered on the journal, which being granted, he sent a paper, of which the following is a verbatim copy, to the Clerk's desk:

GEORGIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—GEORGE P. BURNETT and *Trupe vs.* A. ALPEORIA BRADLEY, charged with imprisment for seductine under the laws of New York. The Delegate elect, from Chatham to this Convention, by order of Major-Gen. JOHN POPE:

Comes and deny the charges set forth in a newspaper by *Trupe;* and the Report of the Committee founded on the same, or any Supposed legal evidence; And pray said charges may be examined or tried by this Convention (if it as jurisdiction which I deny) under the laws of Georgia and the United States governing impeachments; and that I be heard by myself and members of this Convention in my defence. A ALPEORIA BRADLEY.

An ingenious delegate made the calculation a few days ago that every word spoken by members of the Convention on the floor costs the State of Georgia seven cents! I thought, if this calculation be correct, that the remarks upon BRADLEY'S "statutory" irregularities were exorbitantly expensive. Without any prejudice against the man's race or color, nobody who has seen and heard him can doubt that he is, *par excellence*, a "pestilent fellow," brazen, ignorant and offensive beyond expression, and possessed by the idea that the only road to distinction and influence is to defy all restraints of order and decency, and to insult grossly everybody who ventures to differ from him.

The Finance Committee, whose labors have been more continuous, more arduous and more hopeless than those of any other, have made another report in the shape of an ordinance ordering the immediate collection of a tax of one-tenth of one per cent. upon the taxable property of the State, which, when collected, shall be placed at the disposal of the Convention. A resolution was appended requesting Gen. MEADE to enforce this ordinance. It is proposed meantime for the Convention to issue scrip, which, it is ordained shall be receivable in payment of taxes. As it is not certain that the Convention's proceedings will be approved by the people, the scrip will of course be only current at a large discount, and as no limit is specified to the issue of this scrip, it is very likely that Gen. MEADE will refuse to sanction the last effort to raise the wind, particularly as it is currently rumored he is not anxious to encourage a protracted session of the Convention, but on the contrary is rather inclined to use the "money difficulty" to spur the members to get through their work at once and go home. The immediate levy of this heavy tax, and the order to Sheriffs to levy executions on, and sell property to enforce its prompt payment, is not regarded by outsiders as exactly consistent with the avowed purposes of the "relief" ordinance. But I suppose it is defensible on the principle that "charity begins at home."

All attempts to attach qualifications—whether of intelligence, education or property—to the exercise of the suffrage were defeated as invasions of the *rights* of the colored race. Mr. ASHBURN undertook to attack Mr. AKERMAN, imputing to him bad and sinister motives for having ventured to propose that "the General Assembly *may* require ability to read the English language intelligently, as a qualification of voters who arrive at the age of 21 years after the 1st of January, 1873," and Mr. AKERMAN replied with much spirit, dealing with his assailant without gloves, and making ASHBURN furious. Even this mild attempt to restrict the suffrage, though it cannot affect any one above the age of 16, was voted down as unjust to the black man. All other amendments of kindred import met a similar fate.

It is now demonstrated that no restriction, however slight or remote, upon negro suffrage and eligibility to office, will be permitted. The temper of the majority is unyielding and angry on these points, and so far as the first is concerned the question is already settled definitely. Mr. WADDELL'S speech in opposition to negro suffrage was able, and expressed exactly the views of the extreme advocates of the doctrine that "this is a white man's Government," to which large numbers of Georgians are attached, as the only orthodox faith. He spoke, however, without any hope of convincing a single member of the majority, or changing the result in any particular. His speech was in the nature of a protest, and in delivering it he uttered the sentiments of thousands who will sustain them at the polls by their votes. My prediction of several weeks ago, as to the determination of the majority to make no concession, but insist on extreme Radical measures, will be verified to the letter. The more important the subject under discussion, the more determined and intolerant does the majority become. Numerical superiority, and the previous question, make the course clear, and enable Mr. BRYANT and his lieutenants to despise opposition.

The bitterness of feeling between the Radicals and the Conservatives of all shades is becoming greater every day, and as a gentleman remarked to me to-day, "things are getting to the place now where something is bound to break." The intended seceders are becoming more numerous, and many days will not elapse before "the other side of the House" will present a "beggarly account of empty benches." Several members make no secret of their resolution to quit and go home, and "fight the —— Constitution before the people." The alleged failure of the Alabama Constitution at the recent expression of the popular will, encourages the opposition, and makes many a reconstructionist of the Gov. Brown school give his adherence to the straight-out opposition. The potency of relief is diminishing daily. People are beginning to think that while they would "go negro suffrage to secure relief," they would not do so if, as they fear, "the whole thing will be set aside by the courts." The caldron is seething angrily, and the prospect of peace and harmonious adjustment of all difficulties very, very far from promising. On Friday next there is a dim chance that the BRADLEY investigation, or rather, the talk about BRADLEY, will be brought to a close. STONE MOUNTAIN.

# LOUISIANA.

**Reconstruction Movements—The Recent Action of Gen. Hancock in Removing City Officers.**

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, Feb. 8, 1868.

As the removal of colored men from office, by a military commander, will no doubt be made the cause of censure upon the Commander of the Fifth Military District, it is but just that the readers of the TIMES should be furnished with the full particulars.

Two years ago ARTHUR GASTINEL was elected, by the people, Recorder of the Second District Court in this city, commissioned by the Governor (WELLS) and duly qualified by law. He was then 27 years of age. The law, up to this time, specified that no person could be elected to fill the office of Recorder unless he had attained the age of 21 years. The Legislature, in order if possible to prevent the election of Mr. GASTINEL, passed a law that no person under the age of 30 years should be elected Recorder. At the next session of the Legislature (1867) this law was repealed and it was enacted—"That hereafter no person shall be elected Recorder of any of the districts of the City of New-Orleans who shall not, at the period of his election, have attained the full age of 21 years, and does not possess the necessary legal qualifications. Be it further enacted, etc.: that all laws or parts of laws contrary to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed."

After performing the duties of Recorder for two years, with an ability and integrity that obtained for him the respect of all honorable men of this community, action was taken in the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and it referred the case to a lower court, which recently decided that Mr. GASTINEL was not elected according to law. The day that Gen. HANCOCK appointed him Recorder, Mr. GASTINEL received a decree forbidding him from holding any longer the office. Though removed from office according to the law of the first action of the Legislature in his case, his appointment under the law of the second action of the Legislature renders him eligible to fill that position. The consequence is that ARTHUR GASTINEL is now Recorder of the Second District Court by military appointment as well as under the laws of the State.

The removal of a Recorder by the Supreme Court was apparently a perfect god-send to the colored and white Radicals of this city. They had long been hoping and planning for GASTINEL'S removal in order to place in that important position a full-blooded negro named DUNN, one of the members of the Common Council, and now on the Radical Republican ticket for Lieutenant-Governor of this State.

During the absence of Gen. HANCOCK from headquarters, action was taken by the Common Council on the 21st ult., to bring this matter to an issue, the following communication being received by the Board of Aldermen from the Board of Assistant Aldermen:

*Resolved*, That the Board of Aldermen be and is hereby invited to meet this Board in joint session on Tuesday next, at 8 o'clock, to elect a Recorder for the second District of this city, made vacant by the decision of the Supreme Court.

The resolution was concurred in, and the Board proceeded to the hall of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. Unfortunately for the accomplishment of this purpose, rain fell on the night of Tuesday, Feb. 28, the evening appointed for the election. The consequence was few members and no session.

On the evening of Feb. 4 the Boards met in regular session. Assistant Alderman JOUBETT (colored) explained the object of the session, (the election of a Recorder for the second District,) and spoke earnestly in favor of pressing the said election. After referring to the decision of the Court, he then referred to the last order of Gen. HANCOCK, No. 40, in which he declares that civil law shall rule with certain restrictions, and believed that the said order was authority itself for entering into an election.

He then moved that the Council proceed immediately to elect a Recorder of the Second District. Nearly all the white members were opposed to hasty legislation. (The Council it will be remembered at the commencement of this session received the communication from Gen. HANCOCK, together with the orders of Gens. SHERIDAN and MOWER sent to the TIMES yesterday and the day previous, showing to them clearly that they had no authority for their action.) DAVIES referred to an act of the Legislature (the act quoted above) which retains in office the incumbent. PERKINS was of opinion that the communication from Gen. HANCOCK amounted to an order. DEWEES desired that a committee be appointed to await upon the General and explain to him that Mr. GASTINEL was still acting Recorder, notwithstanding the decree of the Court, and that in consequence his acts were illegal.

SAUVINET (colored, who up to this time had occupied the chair,) now vacated it, and spoke at some length in support of the motion of JOUBERT. He was for immediate action.

BURBANK moved to postpone action on the whole subject and matter. Lost.

The original motion was then put, but on calling the roll of the Board of Assistant Aldermen it was ascertained there was no quorum, two of the members having left the room.

DEWEES then made a motion that the Board of Aldermen retire. Carried.

Those who voted for immediate election, in direct opposition to law and military orders, were GRAHAM, DUMAS, and CLAY of the Board of Aldermen, and MASY, THEGAN, DUNN, STRAIGHT, SAUVINET and JOUBERT, of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, every colored member in both Boards by a singular chance placing himself in a position to be removed. If they hoped to force Gen. HANCOCK to this result by their undivided action, their wishes are granted. Every man of color removed was appointed by Gen. SHERIDAN. According to the Reconstruction laws, a militray appointee can be removed. I refer particularly to that portion of the law which directs the Commander of the District to detail, from "time to time," any officer or soldier of the army, or any citizen, to perform the duties of the office vacated.

It has been contended by many that the District Commander has no right to remove an officer elected by the people under the Reconstruction laws, unless he is an obstacle to reconstruction; but after such elective officer has once been removed, then the military appointments can be removed, without reference to being an obstacle to reconstruction, but for any other sufficient cause.

On reflecting upon the course pursued by the nine members removed, opinion is gaining ground here that they must have intended to have invited such action from Gen. HANCOCK, believing that if they were removed their purposes could be better served, as they no doubt confidently hoped that the course which honor compelled the General to pursue would effect his own removal by Congress. It is possible that they had such assurance beforehand, otherwise it seems incredible that they could have persisted in such a course.

THE EX-MEMBERS AND THE CONVENTION.

To-day the ex-members of the Common Council appeared in a body in the lobby. BERTENNEAU (colored) moved that they be invited to take seats within the bar.

COOLEY, (white,) of Pointe Coupee, expressed hopes that the motion would not prevail, as it implied a direct insult to Gen. HANCOCK.

BERTENNEAU refused to withdraw the motion.

SMITH (white) said that he was opposed to the motion on the same grounds expressed by Judge COOLEY, although some of the "gentlemen" were his "warmest personal friends."

NEWSHAM expressed himself in favor of admitting the ex-members, and said that the Convention and Gen. HANCOCK were entirely independent of each other, and hoped that the members would bear the fact in mind when they voted.

Motions were now made to include the newly-appointed Councilmen, the late Street Commissioner, (recently removed by Gen. HANCOCK,) his successor, (Mr. FIELD,) &c.

On motion of BURWELL, of St. Charles, the original motion was laid on the table; at the same time the last mover wished it to be distinctly understood that he considered the individuals in question "honorable men."

# RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

**Universal Evangelization—A Meeting in Behalf of Home and Foreign Missions.**

Last evening a public meeting in the interest of the Missionary Society of St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, was held in that edifice.

Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH was the first speaker. After alluding to the mutual interests of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was a minister, and the Methodist Church, he said he could not but feel himself at home in taking part in the missionary services this evening. They stood face to face with the grandeur of the work before them. It seemed strange that any one should have been unaware of the fact that God had some great plan for carrying out the work of the redemption of the world. Traces of the Christian religion had been found in anterior history, and it was known that the heathen have an idea of the basis of true religion. Could we believe that there was any race of men of which God is forgetful? There was no man so sunk in sin that Christ did not die for him. Go where we would, we would see this. The speaker then referred to the breaking up of the unity of languages as one of the principal means employed by Divine wisdom to redeem all men. The missionary work was grand, because it gave men the privilege of coöperating with God. If the whole world could be assembled by its representatives in council to carry out some great work, he would feel highly honored to be called upon to take part in the proceedings. But here he was called upon to coöperate with God in this great missionary work. We are sometimes surprised that more work has not been done in the missionary field. The reason is, that a portion of the responsibility of evangelizing the world was left with men, and they had been neglectful of the trust committed to their care. We find that the paths of nature are not isolated from other paths. The stars are mysteriously connected with our own planetary system. So, too, it was designed that no portion of mankind should be separated from another portion. The connecting of countries by means of steamships and telegraph were significant facts, and served to inform us that God was weary of our apathy and was aiding us in our missionary efforts. The speaker next called attention to how much might be accomplished by humble individual influence. DANTE, SHAKESPEARE and JOHN MILTON, although having some ambitious purposes to accomplish, were made to contribute to the work of evangelization. The same could be said of poets, philosophers, and writers of all ages. There were many humble individuals in our midst devoting a goodly share of their time and means to the cause of saving souls. These efforts would be remembered in the world beyond. There were many widows in this City who were contributing a widow's mite each, and thus exerting a wonderful power through small means. The preacher then spoke of the importance of working more earnestly in the cause of missions, and reminded his hearers of the glorious promises of the Lord to those who obeyed His commands.

Rev. J. M. BUCKLEY, of Brooklyn, was the next speaker. An analogy, he said, had often been traced between the operations of God in creating the world and the establishment of His Church. Certain it was that the Church was not called upon to make atonement for the sins of the world, yet it could point to the example of Him who died that all might be saved. The yoke of Christ was no longer a yoke to those who were purified by grace, but rather an ornament about their necks. An amount of money was professedly given each year by the M. E. Church to advance the cause of missions. That this amount was well invested there could be no denial. Proofs of it abounded on all hands. A million of dollars was now called for to meet the demands of the Society. The Society had in its employment now 23 missionaries in Liberia, 9 in South America, 48 in China, 58 in Germany, 21 in Scandinavia, and 232 in India, besides a large number at home stations. Means were greatly needed to support these missions. Some had said it was cruel to preach the gospel to the heathens, because it would tend to be an obstacle to their salvation. If allowed to remain in ignorance, for which they were not accountable, they would be quite as likely to be saved. But if such were true of the heathen it was true of us. The relation of the heathen to the preaching of the truth was the same as it is with us in this City. Human nature was the same the world over. The speaker then compared the depravity of some of the people of Syria with others in our own midst, and related incidents to show that missionary efforts were required at home as well as abroad.

The meeting adjourned with singing and prayer.

**Southern Evangelization—The Work of the American Tract Society.**

There was a large meeting last evening in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, (Rev. Dr. HALL'S,) in regard to the work of the American Tract Society among the destitute white and colored population of the Southern States. Rev. Dr. HALL presided, and commenced the exercises with prayer. Rev. Dr. STEVENSON presented the general features of the Society in its missionary operations. Among other things, he said that since the close of the war the American Tract Society has labored with zeal and success in the desolated and needy districts of the South. The prostration of the material interests of that section has seriously affected its churches and all educational and benevolent agencies. The number of congregations has diminished, very few of the pastors secure an adequate support, missionary organizations are inefficient through lack of funds, and for the same reason neither public nor private schools are accessible to the masses of the children. The disasters wrought by the war, the changed relations of the colored people, and the confusion of the past three years have rendered the demand for aggressive missionary labor greater than at any previous period. This the Southern churches obviously cannot accomplish. The call of God comes to the Christian people of the North. To meet this prevailing want, the American Tract Society's system of colportage is found to be admirably adapted. In coöperation with resident Christians they have labored to establish a prayer-meeting in every community; to afford every child, white or black, Sabbath-school instruction; and in connection with the visit of a missionary colporteur, to supply every family with the best religious reading. The results have been highly encouraging. The Society has aided in establishing 1,650 Sabbath or secular schools, with an aggregate of more than 100,000 scholars. Chiefly among the destitute, 250,000 United States Primers have been distributed. During the past year, 85 colporteurs have been employed; and it is believed, through the truth spoken and distributed, about 2,000 souls have been hopefully led to Christ. The number of colporteurs in the South Atlantic States in the year 1865, was 15; in 1866, 30, and in 1867, 61. These labors are, for the most part, sustained by churches, Sabbath-schools, of individuals that become responsible to the Society for $300 per annum, the average salary of a colporteur. The economy of this method commends it to all. In these schools the average cost to the Society per scholar is about 20 cents per year. Many thousands have already learned to read the word of God. The Society employs no teachers, but uses all the voluntary labor that can be made available. Many of the best men and women of the South are engaged in this capacity, some teaching the whites and others the freedmen. Many of the colored people instructed during the last few years are prepared to conduct small schools in the rural districts, at points where the freedmen have hitherto been inaccessible. The supply of this labor greatly exceeds the Society's ability to make it available. Applications are at hand for 30,000 of the Society's primers and spellers, to be used in reaching as many destitute little ones. Shall they be sent? From every quarter of the South we have evidence of increased Sabbath-school interest, as promoted by colportage. A college President in North Carolina, accustomed to engage in such efforts, writes: "Our people need everything, but nothing so much as Sabbath-school books. I feel more deeply than ever that the character of the next generation depends upon the Sabbath-schools." The work is but begun. The souls not yet reached by these influences are equally precious with any now redeemed to God, and these past blessings are an earnest of fuller harvests as we send Christian laborers into these ripened fields.

Rev. G. L. SHEARER, District Secretary of the South Atlantic States, at Richmond, Va., and "Uncle JOHN" VASSAR, a devoted laborer among the blacks of the South, illustrated union missionary colportage as an instrument of Southern evangelization, by facts developed under their own observation, and also spoke of the necessity, methods, progress and results of the work in which they are engaged.

Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., followed with a brief, earnest address, indorsing the claims of this mission upon the Christian people of the North, and asking for practical sympathy in its behalf. Donations for this pressing work are received by O. R. KINGSBURY, No. 150 Nassau-street. The benediction closed the interesting meeting.

**City Sunday School and Missionary Society.**

The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held on Friday evening last, in the Eleventh-street M. E. Chapel, and was an occasion of much interest to all present. The meeting was called for 7 o'clock, and delegates upon arriving were agreeably surprised to find the large room filled with the scholars, teachers and officers of the school. At 7 o'clock the school was called to order by Rev. Mr. COLLARD, the Superintendent, and a hymn was sung by the children. Rev. Mr. PEASE, presiding elder, offered the opening prayer. A short address was then delivered by Rev. Mr. HORN, and several pieces were well sung by the school, after which the scholars were dismissed. At 8 o'clock the meeting of the Board of Managers was called to order by the President, Mr. W. W. CORNELL, and opened with prayer by Rev. A. C. FOSS, Pastor of St. Pauls M. E. Church. After roll call and reading of the minutes of the previous meeting by the Secretary, Mr. JAS. WRIGHT, the pastors in charge of missions Rev. D. L. MARKS and Rev. GEORGE HOLLIS read reports from which we give the following items: During the month (Janury) 132 sermons were preached, 130 prayer and 72 class meetings held; 2,766 pastoral and canvassing visits made; 124 sick persons visited; 7,906 pages of tracts distributed; 69 members added; 21 persons baptised; 22 funerals attended. The Society has 12 schools, 2,695 scholars, and 253 officers and teachers. The Finance Committee reported: Total receipts from all sources for the Eleventh-street Chapel were $25,160 08; expenditures, $24,929 42, leaving a credit balance of $23 66. The Society has added to its real estate during the year as follows: Lots in Perry-street, $13,000; lots in One Hundred and Fourth-street, $6,000; Eleventh-street Chapel and lots, $25,000; total, $44,000. The Corresponding Secretary read 8 letters from distinguished Sunday-school laborers in other cities, South and West, inquiring into the organization and workings of the Society, with a view of starting similar organizations. The Committee on Public Meetings announced a public meeting to be held on the 17th inst., (this evening,) in the Norfolk-street M. E. Church. The Board then took a recess and were entertained with refreshments provided by the officers and teachers of the Mission, after which the meeting adjourned.

# FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 15—3 P. M.

Consols for money and the account, 93@93⅛.

| | |
|---|---|
| Five-twenty Bonds | 71¾@72 |
| Illinois Central Railway Shares | 89 |
| Erie Railway Shares | 48⅝ |

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Feb. 15—3 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, for the issue of 1862, 76.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 15—3 P. M.

Cotton is buoyant. The sales to-day will reach 18,000 bales. The following are the quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Middling Uplands, on the spot | 8¾@8⅞d. |
| Middling Uplands, to arrive | 8⅞d. |
| Middling Orleans | 8⅞@9d. |

Breadstuffs are without alteration.

Beef has declined to 115s. for Winter Cured Extra Prime Mess.

Pork is dull, and has declined to 71s. for New Eastern Prime Mess.

Sugar is quiet at 24s. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 15—3 P. M.

Our markets remain as reported in the first dispatch.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Feb. 15—3 P. M.

Petroleum is dull at 41½ francs for Standard White.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 15.

SUGAR—Muscovado, inferior common refining, 6¾@7 reals; fair to good refining, 7@7¼ reals; fair to good and prime to choice, 7¾@9¼ reals. MOLASSES dull; 8¼@11 reals. FREIGHTS—Sugar to Northern ports, ⅌ box, $1 62½; ⅌ hogshead, $6 50; to Southern ports, ⅌ hogshead, Sugar or Molasses, $4 50@$4 75. PETROLEUM 3¼ reals ⅌ gallon. SHOOKS for boxes, 5@5¼ reals; for hogsheads, $2 50@$2 75. LARD 15½c. ⅌ lb. for tierce, and 18c. for tins. ONIONS $12.

## Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 15.

FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $8 25@$8 50; $10@10 25 for Good to Choice. WHEAT quiet, at $2 05½ for No. 1, and $2 01 for No. 2. CORN steady; 85¼c.@85½c. for New, and 84¼c.@84⅝c. for No. 1. OATS quiet, at 56⅞c.@57c. RYE more active, and advanced 1c.@2c.; sales at $1 53@$1 54. BARLEY quiet; No. 2 nominal; sample lots, $1 80@$2 25; Rejected, $1 71@$1 74. MESS PORK dull, at $22@$22 25 for Standard. CUT MEATS firmer; Shoulders, 8¾c. loose; 9c. packed; Rough Sides, 10c. loose; Dry Salt Hams, 12¼c., delivered the 1st of March, and 11¾c.@11½c. cash. LARD quiet, at 14c. DRESSED HOGS firm; light, $9@$9 25; heavy, $9 50@10. LIVE HOGS unsettled and higher, at $7@$8 25. BEEF CATTLE dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS to-day—3,400 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 2,600 Dressed Hogs, 2,600 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,600 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Corn, 2,200 bushels Oats, 3,600 Dressed Hogs, 2,400 Live Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 15.

FLOUR in moderate demand at unchanged prices. WHEAT held at $2 50@$2 55 for Winter Red; $2 50 was offered for No. 1 and $2 46 for No. 2. CORN firmer; Ear, 85c.@88c. OATS dull at 65c.@66c. RYE and BARLEY unchanged. COTTON firmer at 20c.; 19½c. was offered for Middling; the market was strong. MESS PORK dull and nominal, and held at $23 for City, and $22 75 for Country. LARD dull and held firmly at 14¼c.; 14c. was offered. BULK MEATS in good demand at 8¾c.@10⅝c. for Shoulders and Sides; an advance of ⅛c. was asked. BACON in good demand with Southern orders; sales at 10¾c. for Shoulders, 12¾c.@13¼c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Gold, 140¼@140⅝, buying.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 15.

COTTON in good demand; Middlings, 20@20½c.; sales, 3,000 bales; receipts, 4,041 bales; exports, 4,253 bales; exports yesterday, not reported, 11,667 bales, making the stock on hand yesterday, 111,410 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES dull and nominally lower; sales very light. FLOUR—Superfine, $10@$10 25; Treble Extra, $11 25. CORN dull, and lower, at 92½c.@$1. OATS, 84c. PORK, $25 25; very little in the market. BACON—Shoulders retailing at 12½c.; Clear Sides, 14¾c. LARD scarce, and in request; tierce, 15c.; keg, 16¼c. Sterling Exchange, 152@155. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅜ ⅌ cent. discount. Gold, 139¾@139¾.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 15.

TOBACCO in fair demand at full prices. COTTON—No sales. FLOUR quiet and steady, but unchanged. WHEAT slightly easier, with but little demand. CORN dull but easier and unsettled at 83c.@85c.; Fancy lots, 88c. OATS very dull at 67c.@71c. RYE and BARLEY are unchanged. PROVISIONS firm but inactive; Mess Pork, $22@$22 50. BACON—Clear Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Dry Salt Clear Rib Sides packed, 11½c. LARD dull and firm at 14c. for Choice Kettle. RECEIPTS to-day—800 bbls. Flour, 4,200 sacks Corn, 1,208 sacks Oats.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Feb. 15.

FLOUR—Good demand for Spring; sales, 100 bbls. State at $10; 500 bbls. city ground Spring at $10 25. WHEAT dull and nominally unchanged. CORN opened 1c. lower, but closed firm with the decline regained; sales 18 car loads New, on the track, at $1 04@$1 05. OATS unchanged. RYE nominal at $1 65 for Western. BARLEY unchanged. DRESSED HOGS active; sales 1,500 head at $9 75@$10. SEEDS—Sales 1,000 bushels Wisconsin Timothy at $2 60; 200 bushels Illinois Timothy at $2 75. MESS PORK and LARD unchanged.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Feb. 15.

FLOUR in moderate demand and market steady; sales 700 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White; $14 50@$15 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 360 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 35. CORN—$1 25 for Mixed, and $1 28 for Old No. 1. CORN MEAL $2 75 ⅌ cwt. MILL FEED unchanged; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $46 ⅌ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS ON FLOUR—To Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Feb. 15.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT steady; Amber Michigan, $2 61. CORN—sales of No. 1 at 87½c.@88c. OATS steady; sales at 49c. for No. 1. RYE quiet. DRESSED HOGS active at $9. RECEIPTS—21,000 bushels Corn.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Feb. 15.

COTTON opened quiet and closed strong, at an advance of ½c.@1c.; sales 1,600 bales; Middlings, 20½c.@21c.

[Advertisement.]

Sooner or later, a neglected cold will develop a constant cough, shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh—the avant couriers of consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the pulmonary organs, as well as in bronchial complaints, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attests—while in coughs and colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold by all druggists.

## Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Java | Feb. 19 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Minnesota | Feb. 19 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| City of Baltimore | Feb. 22 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Wm. Penn | Feb. 22 | New-York | London. |
| Denmark | Feb. 22 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Iowa | Feb. 22 | New-York | Glasgow. |
| St. Laurent | Feb. 22 | New-York | Havre. |

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gulf Stream | Feb. 18 | New-York | Havana. |
| Morro Castle | Feb. 20 | New-York | Havana. |
| Rising Star | Feb. 21 | New-York | Aspinwall. |

## Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Havana, by the *Gulf Stream*, close at the General Post-office at 10:30 A. M.

## Departure of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mails close at | 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M. |
| Western Mails | 5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 3 P. M. |
| New-York Central Railroad | 5 P. M. |
| North Mails | 5 A. M. and 4 P. M. |
| North Mail, Way | 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. |
| South Mail at | 5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. |
| On Sundays all mails close at | 1:30 P. M. |

## Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 16—*In steamship Deutschland, from Bremen*—Theo. Bergner and family, Johanne Neuhaus, Wilh. Bomann, Sigmund Apfel, Bruno Schmidt, W. Krohne and son, Alfred Schiebler, Mrs. L. Zeveig, Joseph Knaepple, Matthias Schafer, Carl Voigt, Max Alexander, Herman Stamm, Robert Harres, Hans von Thummler, Anton Dittmaier and wife, Charles A. Barton, Fred. Griewisch, H. Guttenstein, M. Tischler, Robt. Finke, Anton Arnstein, Emelia Schneidemann and daughter.

FEB. 16—*In steamship Wm. Penn, from London*—J. Gamgee, Wm. Johns, E. Saptes and wife, Stephen Rogers, Mrs. Alice Reinold, Miss Ellen Cambrey, Wm. Daglish, Mrs. E. A. Allen, George Allen, Wm. Allen, Wm. B. Andrews, Miss S. White, John Hyde and wife, Robert Abbot, J. Garbler, Miss J. Barbish, W. Benzinger and wife, J. Schonbacher and wife, J. Huber, and 275 in the steerage.

FEB. 16—*In steamship Denmark, from Liverpool*—Mr. Lewis, R. Englor, Wm. Englor, A. Dillon, Mr. Edward, John Larkin, H. Baker and wife, J. Bloshan, and 246 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 25 | Sun sets..... 5 37 | Moon rises... 2 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 11 | Gov. Island. 4 00 | Hell Gate .. 5 22

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 16.

## Arrived.

Steamship Wm. Penn, (Br.,) Billinge, London, Jan. 25, and Havre 29th, with mdse. and 298 passengers to Howland and Aspinwall. Experienced heavy westerly gales, and head seas all the passage. Feb. 7, lat. 43 11, lon. 34 40, passed a ship-rigged steamer bound E.; 10th, lat. 46 10, lon. 46 40, passed through immense fields of ice, apparently very compact; 11th, lat. 44 17, lon. 51, passed a four-masted steamer bound E., supposed to be the Celia; 12th, lat. 42 22, lon. 59 42, at 2 A. M., came up with a large vessel painted black, half elliptic stern, fiddle head, apparently about 900 tons, burning to the water's edge; sent up rockets, lowered a boat, and pulled round her; lay by the wreck till 4 A. M. when proceeded; she appeared to have been burning, and been abandoned by the crew some time, as the fire was visible 70 miles; the sea was smooth, and Sable Island distant about 94 miles.

Steamship Denmark, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool, Jan. 29, and Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and 255 passengers to National Steamship Co. Feb. 13, 1:30 P. M., lat. 43 25, lon. 59 34, saw a vessel on fire; bore down, which proved to be a vessel of from 500 to 1,000 tons; passed close alongside, but observing no person or boats about proceeded on our course. The D. experienced strong westerly gales during the entire passage.

Steamship Deutschland, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen, Feb. 3, and Southampton 5th, with mdse. and 367 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has experienced strong westerly winds and rough sea the entire passage; Feb. 13, from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. was in a large field of ice.

Steamer Santiago de Cuba, Capt. Smith, from Aspinwall Feb. 7, with merchandise and passengers to the North American Steamship Company. Has had strong head winds the entire passage. Feb. 13, lat. 17 11, long. 74 20, passed the brig Anna Dale, of Boston, steering southwest. Feb. 15, lat. 25 30, spoke the bark Sarah B. Hall, from Cardenas for New-York. Same day, passed a brig showing a white signal with a black star in the centre. Died on board, Feb. 12, Lawrence Farrell, sailor. Feb. 14, Mrs. Harriet B. Thompson, the wife of Henry W. Thompson, died on board.

Steamship Carroll, Hodgins, Baltimore, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Jan. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood. Found the ice very heavy, and was detained 8 hours in consequence.

Steamer United States, Davis, Fall River.

Steamer Davis, Almy, Bristol.

Steamer Oceanus, Davis, Providence.

Ship Ellen Austin, French, Liverpool, Dec. 27, with mdse and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Has had a continuation of westerly gales the entire passage. Jan. 27, 45 09, lon. 28 58, spoke Br. bark Craig, Downing, (of Maitland, N. S.,) from London for Halifax, with Government stores, with loss of fore and maintopmasts, foremast head and mainyard; hull apparently in good condition; was trying to reach one of the Western Islands, and wanted no assistance.

Ship Golden State, Delano, Amoy, Nov. 18, with teas to A. A. Low & Bros. Passed Anjier Nov. 30, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 3; crossed the Equator 27th, in lon. 30 27. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Ship Solent, (of London,) Nixon, Foo Choo, Nov. 20, with teas to Carey & Co. Passed Anjier Dec. 1; Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 30; St. Helena, Jan. 12; crossed the line Jan 22, in lon. 24 07.

Ship Edith, Childs, Liverpool, 47 ds., with mdse. to Charles Carow. Has had strong northwest gales the entire passage.

Ship Republic, (Brem.,) Fortman, London 45 ds., with mdse. to Unkart & Co. Has had strong westerly gales on the passage. Jan. 24, lat. 45 39, lon. 61, had a gale from the westward, which lasted 16 days; lost fore and maintopsail, split topgallantsails and spanker.

Bark Elenor, (of Cardiff,) Rosewarne, Newport, Wales, 55 ds., with railroad iron to order. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage; Jan. 16, lat. 39 21, lon. 21 03, experienced a gale from W. S. W. to W. N. W., in which split maintopsail, and was struck by a heavy sea, which washed away two boats, stove bulwarks, and did other damage.

Bark Laur, (Norw.,) Jacobson, Newcastle 76 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Marie, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen 84 ds., with mdse. and 265 passengers to Thiele, Seiler & Co. Has had 7 deaths on the passage; 4 adults and 3 children; has had continued northwest gales on the passage, and was 65 days to the Banks. Feb. 3, Carl Herbert, seaman, of Germany, fell from the jibboom and was drowned. Jan. 22, lat. 44, lon. 41, passed a vessel's masts with yards attached; appeared to belong to a vessel of about 500 tons burden.

Bark Falcon, (of Port Elizabeth, C. G. H.,) Taylor, Montevideo, Dec. 24, with hides and wool to Isaac Taylor. Feb. 13, lat. 36 56 N., lon. 74 30, passed a large American screw frigate bound south.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Foster, Barbadoes 22 ds., with molasses to Bishop & Bros., of New-Haven. Has had heavy northeast gales on the passage.

Brig Thomas Turnbull, (New-Haven,) Thompson, Mayaguez, P. R., Feb. 2, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Has had northeast gales the entire passage, and been 7 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Josephine, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Linscott, Cardenas 19 ds., with sugar to H. P. & H. H. Thompson. Sld. in co. with schr. Abena, for New-York. Has been 8 days north of Hatteras with northerly gales.

Schr. A. E. Campbell, (of Mystic,) Gilbert, New-Orleans 15 ds., with corn to C. H. Mallory & Co. Has had northerly winds most of the passage, and has been 7 days north of Hatteras.

Schr. John Beatty, Leech, Newbern N. C., lumber.

Schr. Volant, Strana, from Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. Hattie Combs, Ellis, Baltimore, for Providence. Had heavy weather on the passage, split foresail, &c.

Schr. Wm. Sutton, Lee, Virginia 2 ds., with corn.

Schr. Oliver Cromwell, Lines, Virginia 2ds., with corn.

Schr. Gloucester, Hongdon, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Flying Cloud, Gannon, Virginia 2 ds., oysters.

## Below.

Ship Norma, from Manilla.

Ship Edith, 47 days from Liverpool, was boarded by pilot-boat Jas. Webb, No. 8, 14th inst., off Nantucket.

Bark [illegible], from [illegible]

## Sailed.

Steamships Matanzas, for Charleston; William P. Clyde, for Wilmington.

## Miscellaneous.

The Bremen bark Maria, which was feared had been lost at sea, arrived yesterday at Quarantine after a passage of 84 days. The Maria had 265 steerage passengers, of whom seven died from ship-fever on the passage from Bremen, and eight others are sick with the same disease. The patients will be sent to Ward's Island to-day and the vessel properly cleansed and fumigated.

The Commissioners of Quarantine are issuing invitations to all the members of the Legislature to visit the quarantine establishment, and particularly the new hospital on the west bank. It is to be hoped, for the public good, that all will attend. They start from the barge office, Pier No. 1, on Thursday, Feb. 21, at 11 o'clock in the morning.

RETURNED.—Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, hence for New-Bedford. In her passage to the Sound was blocked in the ice, and damaged her rudder so that she could not steer, and while lying-to was fallen in with by the steamship Acusnnet, of the same line, and towed back to the city.

## Domestic Ports.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 16.—The steamship Hibernian, Brown, sailed from this port for Liverpool at 6 o'clock this morning.

The steamship Nova Scotia, Bird, from Liverpool Jan. 30, arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this morning.

## By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—Arr. ship Harriet Erving at this port in 132 days from Calcutta. Has half of her crew down with scurvy. Six of them being in a dangerous condition have been sent to the hospital ship. Experienced heavy weather on the coast. Lost sails, &c., and owing to the sickness of the crew she was obliged to obtain help from a fisherman, when thirty miles from Cape Cod, to assist in getting the vessel into port.

Arr. steamer George Appold, from Baltimore; barks Dorchester, from Messina; American Lloyds, from Buenos Ayres; Almira Coombs, from Mobile; brig J. McIntyre, from Baltimore; schooner H. A. Hunt, from Savannah; ship Harriet Ewing, from Calcutta. Spoken Jan. 31, lat. 42, lon. 53, ship Onward, from Mobile for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 16.—The pilot-boat Maryland reports, passed up: Bark Serene, from Palermo; brig Alfred from Montevideo, for Baltimore. Arrived—Steamer Hatteras, from New-York, for Richmond. Sailed—Steamers Albemarle and Prometheus, from Norfolk for New-York.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 16—Arr. steamers Champion, from New-York; Falcon, from Baltimore; schooner R. Bulwinkle, from Rockland; schooner Shiloah, from New-Orleans, for New-York, disabled; brig Estafana, from Havana, for Boston, leaky. Sailed, steamers Miami for New-York; Patapsco, for New-York; bark A. McNeill, for Liverpool; schooner Lilly, for New-York; schooner N. A. Clark, for Boston; schooner Abbey Dunn, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 16—Arr. steamers Herman Livingston and Tonawanda, from Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16—Arr. ships Perry Edwards, from Manilla; Wilhelmine, from Rio Janeiro.

## Spoken, &c.

Ada Carter—bark, from ——, to New-Orleans, Feb. 13, in lat. 40 30, lon. 70, by pilot-boat Wm. H. Aspinwall, No. 21.

## Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, Feb. 2, barks Gazelle, for New-York in 8 ds.; Golden Fleece, for do., ldg.; brigs Sophia, (Br.,) for Boston next day; Kate Foster, from Machias, just arr.; W. N. Z., (Br.,) wtg. cargo; Argo, do.; schrs. Ed. Laymeye, from Newburyport, arr. Jan. 31; schr. Ocean Traveller, for Boston, sld. Jan. 31.

1868.

GREAT

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FOR THE

MILLION.

THE WEST, BRADLEY & CARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY HAVING PURCHASED THE BUSINESS AND INTEREST OF THE LATE FIRM OF WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, AND HAVING MADE GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MACHINERY AND LABOR FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF THE CELEBRATED

PATENT DUPLEX SKIRTS,

ARE NOW ENABLED TO MANUFACTURE AND SELL THEM AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. THEIR OBJECT IS TO PLACE THESE SKIRTS IN THE MARKET AT SUCH PRICES AS TO MAKE IT AN OBJECT FOR THE

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MAKES THEM THE CHEAPEST BY FAR, AS WELL AS THE MOST DURABLE, STYLISH, GRACEFUL AND AGREEABLE SKIRT TO THE WEARER THAT IS MANUFACTURED IN THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY of NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS of the PATENTED "METALLIC ENDS," SUSPENDERS of our own manufacture, EQUAL in STYLE and QUALITY to the BEST French Suspenders and at MUCH LOWER PRICES.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 229, Feb. 15, 1868.

27, 46, 14, 8, 17, 64, 65, 52, 60, 19, 31, 49, 45, 4.

PADUCAH—CLASS, No. 230, Feb. 15, 1868.

39, 69, 17, 76, 7, 49, 73, 31, 52, 53, 74, 44, 67.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 177, Feb. 15, 1868.

61, 65, 20, 76, 41, 72, 42, 8, 6, 44, 24, 73, 45.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 178, Feb. 15, 1868.

44, 7, 5, 23, 51, 80, 38, 43, 22, 18, 46, 76, 41.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 19 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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